Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863. NUMBER 69.

FROM JANESVILLE.

THE WAR DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 17, 1863.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock to-day, by Hon. A. Hyatt Smith. The Hon. J. E. Arnold was elected President, when committees were appointed to prepare an address, resolutions, and report business for the action of the Convention. On the resolution of Judge McArthur, W. C. Allen, E. C. Brodhead, A. Hyatt Smith, Isaac P. Walker, S. D. Littlefield, and Eugene Turner, were appointed Vice Presidents; and A. P. Blackbealy, K. G. Wheeler, J. A. Savage, and W. S. Mitchell, were appointed Secretaries. The delegation then took a recess until three o'clock, when it reassembled, and was called to order at the appointed time by the President, who made a very eloquent, able and loyal speech—one of the very best which we have listened to during the Union demonstrations. A series of splendid resolutions were then read and adopted by the meeting, with immense enthusiasm—people rising from their seats, shouting and waving their hats. It was evident that the loyalty of these Union gentlemen needed no endorsement. You will have to wait for the resolutions, however, until our return, as they will make a column by themselves. One Copperhead, a Mr. Packard, of Winnebago county, as we learned, tried to get up a little muss at this time, but he was terribly overwhelmed by the storm of disapproval which assailed him from all sides.

The address was then called for, and read in very effective manner by Judge McArthur of Milwaukee. The address was a pleasant, piquant, and here and there eloquent and earnest piece of writing, and on the whole a loyal and satisfactory expression of the opinions of a great and important political faction at the present juncture of the affairs of the nation. Indeed, this address was so complete and masterly an annihilation of all the Copperhead trickery and arguments in debate and their general opposition to the Government, so full of smart and brilliant hits against the hypocrites who are traitorous at heart, and who yet make the most loyal professions of good will to the Federal cause, that it should be printed and distributed gratuitously amongst the people. It was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and on the motion of an enthusiastic German, both the address and the resolutions were ordered to be translated and printed in the loyal German papers throughout the State.

Letters were then read from gentlemen in the various parts of the Union, who were prevented by their avocations from attending the meeting. Gen. John A. Dix was one of these, but they were all to long to print in this dispatch.

Mr. Caswell of Milwaukee presented to the meeting the last will and testament of Stephen A. Douglas, and he moved that the fact be noticed in the proceedings of the meeting. The resolution was adopted when the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock. At that hour Gen. McClernand gives one of his loyal and soul-stirring orations, an abstract of which you will get to-morrow.

It is no reproach of the loyalty of the Badger State to declare the fact that this meeting was not so numerously attended as those which we have of late been in the habit of reporting in Illinois. The cause of this undoubtedly was the inclemency of the weather. There were large numbers in the city, and that they came here in the two morning trains it is right and just to say that what was wanting in numbers, speaking comparatively with respect to the other meetings just alluded to, was made up by the enthusiasm and the respectability of the Convention. We saw gentlemen of high standing from all parts of the State amongst them, and the speaking was upon the whole excellent and very exciting.

FROM DUBUQUE.

Iowa State Fair—Third Day.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DUBUQUE, Sept. 17, 1863.

The rain of last night and the cold north wind and cloudy weather of to-day kept many away. There was, however, a better attendance than on any previous day. The weather is exceedingly unpleasant.

To-day's exhibition opened with the show of jacks and jennies. The display was not large.

MATCHED JENNIES.

John Walters, of Dubuque, 1st premium for matched jennies.
N. Simpson, Dubuque, 2d premium for double teams, and 1st do. for single.
C. Hardesty, Sand Spring, 1st and 2d for one and two year old.

SHORT HORNS.

J. McDonough, New Mallory, 1st for a Durham bull.
Day Brothers, Winchester, 2d ditto.
H. S. Wilson, Dubuque, 1st for Devon bulls.
Henry Smith, Dubuque, 2d ditto.
Richard Benson, Dubuque, 1st for a Hereford calf.
Geo. B. Sargent, Cedar county, 2d ditto.

HERDS.

Day Brothers, Winchester, 1st for a Durham herd of one bull and five cows.
T. M. McDonald, New Mallory, 2d do.
C. D. Bent, Iowa City, 1st for a herd of Devons. The herds were all splendid.

STALLIONS—ROADSTERS.

John Carroll, Hopkinton, 1st for a three year old.
J. C. Simpson, Sabula, 1st for a seven year old.
Geo. B. Sargent, Cedar county, 2d for a two year old.
E. A. Collins, Galena, 1st for a one year old.
Geo. Sampson, Moquoketa, 1st for a mare and colt.
J. O'Neil, Peosta, 1st, for sucking colt.
John Paul, Peosta, 2d, for sucking colt.
J. M. Higgins, Dubuque, 1st, for one year old filley.
Daniel Regan, Cascade, 2d, for ditto.

ROADSTERS IN HARNESS—FOUR YEAR OLD STALLIONS.

The trial of speed excited considerable interest. Mile heats—best three in five. Tom Hyer, owned by J. Simpson, Sabula, took the 1st premium. Time, first three heats—2:58; 2:58; 2:52. [illegible] owned by Geo. Sampson, Maquoketa, 2d best.

Royal Morgan, a thorough-bred from Brighton, Mass., owned by S. H. Craig, Galesburg, Ill., invited simply for exhibition, attracted universal admiration.

The Soldiers' Aid Society received upwards of $300 to-day, at their dining hall, and fancy table at fine arts' hall.

The Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines withdrew from competition because the Board refused to adopt a series of questions at the qualification for the Sewing Committee, arranged to secure impartiality and absence of all bias in its members. The questions, as propounded, made a fluttering among the committee men, the uneasiness of some of whom was more significant than honorable. The President, Hon. Geo. C. Wright, and Dr. J. H. Brooks, than whom none are more honorable, heartily endorsed the adoption of the questions, but their intentions were overruled by other members of the Board.

The Fair will close to-morrow evening, but many will remain to the races on Saturday.

FROM PEORIA.

A Copperhead Mass Meeting.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 17, 1863.

A grand Democratic Copperhead mass meeting was called, to meet in this city to-day, at which it was promised that Dick Richardson, "My Maryland" Dick Merrick, Sassafras Hayes, and a lot of other big guns would be present and address the masses.

These distinguished Copperheads did not come, nor did the masses.

The meeting was called in the Court House square, but the number present was so small that the leaders adjourned to Parmley's Hall, which at no time during the day contained over 250 to 300 people.

A more miserable and contemptible fizzle never took place in this State.

T. Lyle Dickey, of Ottaway, (and a very dirty dickey he has come to be,) addressed the fizzle, in which he dropped himself down to the lower depth of Copperheadism.

The meeting adopted the Springfield resolutions, including the 23d, with a vim. In the evening the fizzle came together again at Parmely's Hall, in numbers about equal to the afternoon meeting, and was addressed by James W. Davidson of Canton, better known as "Windy Jim." His speech was a miserable attack at the [illegible]

head howlings. Other Copperheads, all of inferior calibre, followed Davidson, but I will not mention their names. Copperheadism in Peoria takes the lowest depths of infamy, and the people, I trust, will crush it still lower.

I suppose the Chicago secesh organ will spread this meeting out into tens of thousands.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16, 1863.

A grand Union mass meeting came off at Mechanicsburg on yesterday. Over 5,000 people were present. Hon. James C. Conkling, Hon. Ira Buck and Ketchum were the principal speakers.

Another Union meeting will be held at Illiopolis on next Monday, the 21st inst.

Gen. Ammen left the city last night for Cincinnati to serve on a court martial in some important case.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Warmoth of Missouri, and formerly on Gen. McClernand's staff, discharged from the service some two month's since, has been reinstated, by order of the Secretary of War.

Capt. Ebenezer H. Tapping has been promoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 110th regiment of Illinois volunteers, vice Crawford resigned. Assistant Surgeon Chas. Bunce, has been promoted to Surgeon of the 49th regiment of infantry.

Books for the entry of stock for the State Fair will be opened at the office of the Corresponding Secretary in this city, on Friday and Saturday of this week, for the benefit of this part of the State.

The Messrs. Watsons of this city have hired the dining halls in the State Fair grounds, at Decatur, and are making ample preparations for feeding those who visit it. Four fine springs of water are in the enclosure, and everything is arranged in the most improved style for the accommodation of visitors.

Gov. Yates is expected home to-morrow.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17, 1863.

It is thought that the four steamers burned yesterday were fired by persons in the interest of the rebels. The conflagration was part of an extensive scheme, aiming at the destruction of all boats in the West, thus inflicting immense injury upon the Government.

Great numbers of disloyalists are in the city, some of whom have been expelled from their homes, and others have come to plot treason and mischief.

There is no news from any quarter in this Department.

Judge Clover, of the Criminal Court, to-day issued writs of *habeas corpus* in the case of John Flack and H. J. Bockrath, drafted members of the 11th provisional regiment, for the purpose of investigating the legality of their forcible detention, it being alleged that there is no law authorizing the organization of such regiments by draft.

The 11th provisional regiment, which mutinied and deserted in a body last night from the steamer in which they were embarked, has been ordered to return to camp. Only 100 reported for duty this morning, the remainder are at large in the city.

Gov. Gamble has so far recovered from his recent injuries as to be able to travel, and is expected home on Saturday.

Major General Blair arrived this evening from Washington.

Judge Clover has fixed the amount of bail for Charley and Friend Noyes charged with burglary and larceny, at $8,000 each. The trial has been set down for Monday next, but the case will probably be continued to next term.

The 66th and 67th Companies of the Invalid corps, left Camp Alexander this a. m., for Columbus, Ohio, to report to Col. Parrott, Assistant Provost Marshal General, for Ohio.

Twelve bushwhackers attempted to rob the stage between Rolla and Springfield on Friday, but were met by twelve of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, who dispersed them, killing three on the spot.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Sept. 17, 1863.

On the 3d inst., Gen. Tully surprised hostile Indians who were driven across the Missouri by Gen. Sibley, and fought and scattered them. He killed 160, destroyed their traps and supplies, besides taking a large number of prisoners. There were 400 lodges, which would make about 3,000 Indians.

C. J. Bridges, general manager of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, O. S. Wood, Superintendent of the Canadian Telegraph Company, also, W. Smith, President of the Wisconsin Telegraph Company, and Governor Dallas of the British possessions, are in the city. An important telegraphic movement is on foot, which has for its object the establishment of a telegraphic communication with Victoria. The material to build the line will be sent here this fall, and the work commenced early in the spring.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 17, 1863.

The grand lodge of Good Templars convened on Tuesday evening, in Good Templars' Hall, in this city, and was called to order by S. W. Nichols, S. W. C. T.

One hundred and thirty members are in attendance. They close their labors to-night.

Total receipts for year	$60,300
New Lodges instituted	164
Total number working lodges in State	362
Total membership	19,700

At the election of new officers, J. W. Nichols, of Macomb, was re-elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar, and Rolla . Taw, of Chicago, Grand Worthy Secretary, by sixty-five majority.

A series of patriotic resolutions were reported by a special committee, and adopted. A committee of three were appointed to prepare an address to Good Templar soldiers in the field.

Chicago was fixed upon as the place for holding the next session of the Grand Lodge.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, Sept. 14, via CAIRO, Sept. 17, 1863.

There is but little that is exciting here to-day, except the report of a refugee from Mobile, to the effect that Johnston has gone to Atlanta to take command of Bragg's army, that Pemberton is in command at Mobile, and that Hardee is trying to rally Pemberton's broken army. He also says that their plan appears to be to fall upon Rosecrans at some favorable point with all their forces concentrated, and, having whipped him, then to look after Mobile. The plan is ingenious, but won't work.

We have Mobile papers to the 9th, but they contain nothing new, except the appeal of the Mayor of Mobile for the relief of the poor. There is said to be great destitution there.

The marine brigade, which has been so efficient on the river, has been transferred to Gen. Grant's centre, and it is believed it will now realize the expectations of its friends.

The rebel Navy Department is about to remove its depot of supplies, foundries, &c., to Skipmith's Landing.

The Mobile *Register*, late copies of which have been received in Memphis, contain associated press news confirming the statements previously made, that Johnston has been put in command of the rebel forces in Virginia.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, Sept. 14, via CAIRO, Sept. 16, 1863.

The steamer Sunshine arrived this afternoon from New Orleans. When she left on the 8th a considerable force of Federal troops had just crossed the Mississippi River for Brashear City, and the 13th Army Corps were under orders to march the next day. There seemed to be little doubt that their destination was Texas. The soldiers themselves were fully convinced that they would see the Rio Grande before they did the Mississippi again.

Gen. Grant was confined to his room quite ill from effects of his fall.

Gen. John E. Smith's division were preparing to leave Vicksburg for White River, and have gone up that stream by this time.

Gen. Grant was not expected back to Vicksburg very soon.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

We Occupy Little Rock—Price Skedaddled.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, September 17, 1863.

The United States steamer B has just arrived from the Red River, 13th inst., bringing official information of the occupation of Little Rock, Arkansas, by our forces, without fighting or loss on either side of any consequence.

General Price, in command of the rebel forces, was in rapid retreat southward, and it was supposed that he would not make a pause until he reached the Red River country.

All quiet below the mouth of the Red River.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17, 1863.

Official information has been received in this city of the occupation of Little Rock by our forces, without fighting or loss of any consequence.

General Price is on a rapid retreat southward.

CAIRO, Sept. 17.—The following dispatch has been sent to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter at this place:

Little Rock was occupied by Gen. Steele on Sept. 10th, 1863.

The rebels are retreating, and Gen. Davidson is in hot pursuit.

(Signed) GEO. M. BACHE,
Lieut. Com'd'g U.S. Steamer Lexington.

FROM KANSAS.

Disturbed State of Affairs on the Border.

The Latest from Quantrel's Band.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 17, 1863.

On Saturday evening the commander of the post at Clinton, Henry county, received a letter from Quantrel, ordering him to remove the women and children, as he intended to attack the town on that evening. The soldiers of the 7th Missouri State militia are burning all the houses of rebel sympathizers along the border, and the rebels in retaliation are firing the property of the Unionists remaining. A fearful state of things exists in all the border counties, and general devastation is observable.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—A detachment of the 9th Kansas, under Col. Coleman, came upon Quantrel's camp, near Stealar, Sept. 6th, killed two, destroyed a quantity of subsistence stores, captured four horses, equipments and some arms. The rebels fired one volley and fled to the thick underbrush, where pursuit is impossible. The rebels are evidently concentrating for another raid. Their loss of horses and stores will prove more disastrous than the killing of their men, as the country is completely denuded of stock and provisions.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 15.—Yesterday was a great day with the Indians. By invitation of the chiefs of the Quapaws, Canadian, Ottawa, Seneca and other tribes, now on this Reservation, Jennison met them in council, in the timber of the Ottawa Creek, near Morris Place. Many braves and young men of the several tribes were present, as well as hundreds of the best white citizens of this section of the State.

The occasion of this "talk" was the tender, by the old chiefs, of a hundred of their young men to serve under Jennison on the "warpath." Jennison made a characteristic speech, which was very satisfactory to both the chiefs and the young men, who are very eager to serve under the Jayhawker. Jennison told them if they caught any of the Lawrence murderers, "they should have his consent to scalp them from head to heels." The Indians call him the "Big Captain," and evidently consider him a first-class warrior. It was indeed striking to see with what respect they looked at and spoke to him.

Capt. Ames expects to have a hundred of the best young men in the tribes in camp this week.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1863.

LATEST FROM GEN. MEADE.

News from Gen. Meade is meagre.

The enemy attempted to force a passage to this side of the Rapidan, and advanced for that purpose en masse, with full complement of artillery. Our cavalry supported by the second army corps, successfully prevented their crossing.

It is quite evident that either Meade or Rosecrans will soon be attacked by the concentrated forces of the rebels in a last desperate throe.

Guerrillas have appeared again in our rear to-day. They captured ten Sutlers' wagons with full contents, at Catlett's station. From the number of Sutler wagons taken in that region it seems the Sutlers rather like the operation. They are never captured coming this way.

CONCERNING GEN. MEIGS.

We have it from unquestionable authority that the reported removal of Gen. Meigs is a mistake, based on his departure for a tour of inspection. In the event of his removal Gen Robert Allen, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Northwest and Cumberland, will be appointed his successor.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUTLER.

Major Gen. Ben. Butler returned to Boston this afternoon. He is spoken of prominently as successor of Gen. Scofield, whose administration of Missouri affairs does not meet with the approval of the Executive.

CHAPLAINCY OF ALTON.

Rev. M. McMalone, of Alton, Ill., has been commissioned as Chaplain to the Alton Military Prison.

PERSONAL.

Gen. A. J. Hamilton will address the people of Philadelphia previous to his departure for New Orleans, which will be in a few days. He is not to be the leader of the expedition about to set out for the re-occupation of Texas, but goes altogether in a civil capacity. He is of the opinion that the rebels will make no fight in Texas, and that the advent of the Union army will be hailed with shouts by the great mass of the people.

A LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

A letter from Gen. Grant has been received here, in which he endorses all the Administration measures, and expresses satisfaction with the results of the Emancipation Proclamation in the Southwest so far as attained. He says the black population has been swept away from the Mississippi River for a distance of ten miles on both sides of the river.

THE DRAFT IN CINCINNATI.

The suspension of the draft in Cincinnati is for the purpose of giving time to correct an error in the assessment of the quota. This error amounts to about 5,000, which, when adjusted, will leave the number subject to draft in the State about seven hundred.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Persons likely to be well informed on the subject express the unhesitating opinion that no foreign intervention in our affairs will occur.

GENERAL GILMORE.

Although contradicted by papers here the report of General Gilmore's resignation is true. The contingency upon which it was based has not occurred, hence he will remain where he is. Admiral Farragut has gone there.

THE INVALID CORPS.

The invalid corps has expanded to an army of nearly 12,000 first class soldiers, divided into 146 companies of eighty men each.

PRESENTATION.

A committee of gentlemen appointed to present a flag to the Iron brigade to-day, did not go out, not knowing where to find the brigade.

COMPLETION OF THE CAPITOL.

The capitol dome will be brought to completion before the session of Congress, by the elevation of Mills' statue of Liberty on the pedestal now ready to receive it.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Rockville Md., *Sentinel* of the 11th inst. says:

In consequence of the frequent absconding of slaves from that region, farmers will not have sufficient help to gather their fall crops.

Officers in the army of the Potomac complain that the fresh horses received by the cavalry in exchange for worn out animals, are worse than those returned to the Government. The officers say that the horses issued since the establishment of the new Cavalry Bureau are not so good as those furnished before its organization.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The delegates appointed by the Convention recently held at Jefferson City, to proceed to Washington in order to make representations to the Federal authorities to produce a change in the military commanders of the Department of the Missouri, are daily expected. Therefore no action has yet been taken by the President in the premises.

If Gen. Schofield is removed, Missourians here think it not improbable that Gen. Butler will assume command.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Ambulances were running until a late hour last night, conveying to hospitals in the vicinity of Washington about 1,200 sick and wounded from the army of the Potomac.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

A Circular from the Provost Marshal General.

AN ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1863.

THE DRAFT AND THE PROCLAMATION.

The Provost Marshal General has issued the President's Proclamation in a circular, closing with the following instructions to subordinates:

The attention of every officer in the military service of the United States is called to the above proclamation of the President, issued on the 15th day of September, 1863, by which the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended. If, therefore, the writ of *habeas corpus* should, in violation of the aforesaid proclamation, be sued out and served upon any officer in the military service of the United States, commanding him to produce before any Court or Judge any person in his custody by authority of the President of the United States, belonging to any one of the classes specified in the President's proclamation, it shall be the duty of such officer to make known by his certificate, under oath, to whomsoever may issue or serve such writ of *habeas corpus*, that the person named in said writ is detained by him as a prisoner, under authority of the President of the United States. Such return having been made, if any person serving or attempting to serve such writ, either by command of any Court or Judge, or otherwise, with or without the process of law, shall attempt to arrest the officer making such return, and holding in custody such person, said officer is hereby commanded to refuse submission and obedience to such arrest, and if there should be any attempt to take such person from the custody of such officer, or arrest such officer, he shall resist such attempt, calling to his aid any force that may be necessary to maintain the authority of the United States, and render such resistance effectual.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Secretary of War has ordered that the act of Congress, relating to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the Proclamation of the President based upon the same, be published for the information of all concerned.

He instructs all officers in the military service of the United States, if served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, in violation of the President's Proclamation, to make known to whomsoever issues or serves such writ, that the prisoner is held by authority of the President of the United States. If an attempt is made to arrest the officer making such return and holding such person, or to take such person from his custody, the officer is commanded to refuse submission and obedience, and resist effectually, using any force necessary to maintain the authority of the United States.

FROM GEN. BLUNT'S ARMY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept 14.—Intelligence to the 6th inst. from Gen. Blunt's headquarters at Fort Smith has been received. His recent illness has been serious, and at times alarming. He was at the latest accounts recovering, and was expected to start for Fort Gibson, on his return to Fort Scott, in a few days. He has made his recent almost unprecedented march in pursuit of the rebel hordes, while so sick as to be unable to sit up in his ambulance much of the time. Few Generals in this war have left a sick bed to take the field, marched two hundred and fifty miles at the head of an army in nine days, fought two battles and cleared from rebels one hundred thousand square miles of territory. It is a Napoleonic achievement worthy of record.

Some bands of guerillas are hovering about Fort Smith and Van Buren. The principal leaders are Fitzwilliams and Beall. Under they have about five hundred men. They have threatened Van Buren in such a manner that Gen. Blunt has ordered the military occupation of the place. It is held by Captain Conkey's company of the 3rd Wisconsin cavalry, with two companies of the 1st Arkansas (loyal) infantry.

Refugees from the rebel conscription acts, and Union men who had been obliged to flee for their lives, are coming into Gen. Blunt's lines by hundreds. Their sufferings have been indescribable. Nakedness, starvation, whipping, branding, chains and dungeons, have been the portion of Union men in the South. More than a hundred have been shot and hung at Fort Smith since the rebellion opened. The place was evacuated by Cabill two days before Gen. Blunt marched upon it. Fitzwilliams was to garrison the place with his guerrilla band. He had a list of seven citizens whose Union sentiments were well known, but whose character stood so high that even rebel malignity had faltered when they were the objects of attack. They had thus far escaped. Fitzwilliams had marked to be hung the day that we occupied the garrison. Gen. Blunt arrived in time to prevent the horrid catastrophe.

Steele and Cooper, with their forces, are fortifying at Limestone Gap, twenty-three miles north of Red River, and at Boggy Depot, on Red River.

The members of Gen. Blunt's staff at Fort Smith are Capt. Tholen, Capt. Loring and Lieut. Tappan.

Trains with supplies now run regularly from Fort Blunt to Fort Smith.

Gen. Blunt expects on the recovery of his health to return to Fort Smith, and make it the headquarters for operations during the winter months.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A Morris Island letter to the *Herald*, dated Sept 11th, says: "Ever since our occupation of Wagner and Gregg, the rebels have been exceedingly morose and savage. They do not allow us a moment's peace. They fire night and day upon Wagner, but they left us such an admirably constructed work, and so capacious and safe bomb-proofs, that no one is injured. They fire often enough during the night to enable us to sleep soundly. Since Tuesday ten or twelve deserters have come in from James Island, belonging to Georgia regiments. They report continued dissatisfaction among the men and a general desire to escape from a service which has become disagreeable to them. They state that the rebels are building several new batteries on Sullivan's Island, above Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee, to cover the channel to the city. Additional batteries are also being constructed in the most approved style, between Fort Johnson and the city, on James Island, on which they are mounting ten inch columbiads and seven inch Brooks' rifles. On the green at the city, the rebels have mounted a thirteen inch Blakely rifle, which they have just received from Mobile, where it was brought with another of the same calibre, in an Anglo-rebel blockade-runner, two weeks ago. The second of these is in Charleston, not mounted. It was at first proposed to mount it on Fort Johnson, but that idea was given up, and, so far as the deserters knew, no place had yet been determined where it could be put in position. Ninety of these monster projectiles, weighing over 300 pounds each, were lying by the side of the gun on Charleston green.

The health of the command is good. Our soldiers need fresh vegetables.

Gen. Gilmore has issued a general order giving thirty days furlough to privates who have distinguished themselves in the recent siege. They are not to exceed two per cent. of the effective force on the island, and must be recommended by their Colonel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—If, as published this morning, there has been a disagreement between Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, involving the tender of his resignation by the former and the displacement of the latter by Admiral Farragut, there has certainly been a dereliction of duty on the part of Admiral Dahlgren, who has said nothing whatever to the proper Department on that subject, in the recently-received advices; hence the report is discredited. No action whatever has been taken to transfer the Admiral from his present command.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Exciting Rebel Rumors at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—A large infantry force from Johnston's army is reported marching up the Tuscumbia valley to reinforce Bragg. Roddy's command had gone to Decatur for the same purpose.

Refugees bring reports circulating South, to the effect that after two days fighting, in which Bragg was defeated, and driven back, he received large reinforcements from Johnston, which turned the tide of battle, and that he was now driving Rosecrans. All of Johnston's cavalry, it was reported, had joined Bragg with the design of destroying Rosecrans' communications.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

Concerning Trade With and in States Declared in Insurrection, and Concerning Abandoned and Captured Property.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 11, 1863.

To the Special Agents of the Treasury Department:

GENTLEMEN—The President of the United States, having, by proclamation of July 1, 1862, declared and proclaimed that the States of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the State of Virginia, except the following counties, Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Webster, Fayette and Raleigh, are in insurrection and rebellion:

And having also by proclamation on the 31st of March, 1863, revoked certain exceptions made by his former proclamation, dated August 16, 1861, and declared that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and except, also, the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in North Carolina), are in state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse, not licensed and conducted as provided in said act, between the said States and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States, and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed, and notice thereof has been duly given by proclamation; and all cotton, tobacco and other products, and all other goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, without the license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, will, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, be forfeited to the United States.

And the act of Congress "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, approved July 13, 1861," having authorized said proclamation, and the license and regulations referred to;

And the act of Congress supplementary to said act of July 13, 1861, approved May 20, 1862, having conferred additional powers on said Secretary, and prescribed further conditions of trade;

And the act of Congress approved March 12, 1863, entitled "an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States," having declared

"That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from and after the passage of said act, as he shall from time to time see fit to appoint a special agent or agents to receive and collect all abandoned or captured property in any State or Territory, or any portion of any State or Territory of the United States, designated as in insurrection against the lawful government of the United States by the proclamation of the President of July 1, 1862: Provided, That such property shall not include any kind or description which has been used, or which was intended to be used, for waging or carrying on war against the United States, such as arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats, or other water craft, and the furniture, forage, military supplies, or munitions of war."

And further "That any part of the goods or property received or collected by such agent or agents may be appropriated to public use on due appraisement and certificate thereof, or forwarded to any place of sale within the loyal States, as the public interests may require, and that all sales of such property shall be at public auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States."

And further, "That he shall cause a book or books of account to be kept, showing from whom such property was received, the cost of transportation, and the proceeds of the sale thereof."

And further, "That any person claiming to have been the owner of any such abandoned or captured property may at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims, and on proof, to the satisfaction of said court, of his ownership of said property, of his right to the proceeds thereof, and that he has never given any aid or comfort to the present rebellion, to receive the residue of such proceeds after deducting the expenses of transportation and sale of said property, and any other lawful expenses attending the disposition thereof."

And further, "That it shall be the duty of any officer or private of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, or any officer, sailor or marine in the naval service of the United States, upon the inland waters of the United States, who may take or receive any such abandoned property, or cotton, sugar, rice or tobacco from persons in such insurrectionary districts, or have it under his control, to turn the same over to an agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall give a receipt therefor; and in case he shall refuse to do so, he shall be tried by a court martial and punished as said court shall order, with the approval of the President of the United States."

And the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy having respectively made and published orders for the enforcing of said acts—

The following regulations are prescribed for the government of the several supervising, assistant and local special agents and agency aids appointed to carry said acts and the regulations made under them into effect; and for the purpose of conducting the commercial intercourse licensed and permitted by the President, and preventing the conveyance of munitions of war and supplies to insurgents, or to localities declared to be in insurrection against the United States, or in such quantities that there will be imminent danger of their falling into the possession or under the control of insurgents, they are published, together with the proclamations and license of the President, the several acts of Congress and the orders of the Secretary of War and of the Navy, for the information of parties interested.

All officers charged with the execution of these regulations, while using necessary vigilance to prevent supplies to rebels, either directly or indirectly, or by undue accumulation at points where there will be imminent danger of their falling into their hands, and in collecting abandoned or captured property, will be careful to occasion as little inconvenience as possible to any legitimate trade or intercourse, or to loyal people.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department, Sept. 11, 1863.

From East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A special Cincinnati dispatch to-day to the *Tribune* states that passengers from Stevenson report a reverse to Gen. Thomas' corps near Lafayette. The report doubtless relates to the engagement of Negley.

Some days since, several heavily laden freight trains had been taken by our forces near Morristown.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Sept. 17.—The steamer Liberty has arrived from Memphis with dates to the 15th. News unimportant. She put off here over 200 bales of cotton, shipped at Memphis.

The steamer Sunshine has just arrived from New Orleans on the 8th, and Memphis on the 15th. She has on board over 800 bales of cotton belonging to the Government, taken on at Memphis.

A Copperhead Shot.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 17.—To-night Lieut. Eady, commander of the provost guard, was shot at by a moulder named Fred Brown. Lieut. Eady drew a pistol and fired upon his assailant several shots, producing, it is said, mortal wounds.

From Quebec.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.—It is reported to-day that the steamer Caledonia is taking in coal for a Confederate steamer.

The debate on the motion of no confidence in the Government commences to-day. The contest promises to be very close.

Fire in Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. [illegible] Ayer & Co's [illegible] took fire last [illegible] stories. [illegible] About [illegible]

The French Frigate Guerriere at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 15, 1863.—The French man-of-war Guerriere, Admiral Raymond St. Pierre, arrived here to-day.

New Advertisements.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 81 WABASH AVENUE. The Fall Term of this Institution will begin on [illegible] All persons wishing to visit the schoolrooms are invited to do so between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and 4 P. M. on Friday and Saturday of the present week.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Communication of Oriental Lodge No. 33, F. and A. M., at the Masonic Temple this (FRIDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. H. G. GRAND Secretary.

THE NAMES, AND WHERE FROM, of all arrivals at Chicago Hotels, is fully and correctly published every morning (Sundays excepted) in the "CHICAGO DAILY RECORD," Giving full information as on the Hotel Registers, and served to subscribers before seven o'clock, every week-day morning. Twenty five cents a month. JOHN J. W. O'DONOGHUE, Publisher. Terms of subscription and advertising known by applying at the Daily Record office, Tribune Job rooms, up stairs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, at 3 & 5 DEARBORN STREET, Will sell a splendid assortment of NEW FURNITURE, RICH CHAMBER SETTS, of Kirchhof & Co., MIRRORS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. This morning, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at their salesroom. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctrs.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE BY THOS. B. BRYAN, Washington street Brick House, near Michigan avenue, $12,000. Prairie avenue House and Lot $3,500. Ohio street near Pine, facing South, $7,000. Good Dwelling, Lake Shore, $4,500. Cottage House near Union Park, $1,800. [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney, Bryan Hall.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.—The water power Flouring Mill, located in Algonquin, McHenry county, and known as the PHILLIPS' MILL, is for sale. The Mill is a substantial, thoroughly built structure of brick and stone, and [illegible] It was erected in 1857-8 at a cost of $21,000, and will be sold now for a little more than one-third that sum, as the [illegible] A depot on the Fox River Valley Railroad is within [illegible] A convenient dwelling, with three fourths of an acre of land, stocked with fruit trees, etc., goes with the premises. Possession given immediately, and the title warranted perfect, and free from all incumbrances. Terms favorable. Address, P O Box 806, Chicago, or apply to HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 182 and 184 S. Water st.

"The more I looked I wondered more,
And while I scanned it o'er and o'er,
A moment gave me to espy
A trouble in her strong blue eye."

If her Cartes de Visite had been taken at Everitt's Art Gallery, 157 Lake street, there would have been no trouble in her eye. Cartes de Visite only $2 per dozen. RAY NIAS, Agent.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The Magnificent Side-Wheel Steamer PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin, Will leave first dock above Rush Street Bridge for all ports on Lake Superior, On SATURDAY, Sept. 19th, At 8 o'clock P. M. Apply to A. E. GOODRICH, Nos. 6 and 8 River-st.

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, SPONGES, HAIR TONIC, Toilet and Fancy Articles, AT J. PARSONS & CO'S, Dispensing Chemists, 41 CLARK STREET.

$100,000. WANTED, Any part of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, of OCTOBER COUPONS, - - 7.30. NOVEMBER COUPONS, 5.20, '65. For which I will pay full amount of interest and 20 PER CENT. PREMIUM, IN LEGAL TENDER NOTES. Holders of 5 20 Bonds can collect full interest and obtain a LIBERAL PREMIUM full forty days before they become due. JAMES BOYD, 28 CLARK ST.

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT. For the past seven years a resident of Chicago, has designed numerous public and private buildings, such as Court Houses, Churches, Banking Houses, Stores, City Residences, Gentlemen's Country Seats, Buildings for a large number of the higher Institutions of learning, including the STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, At Bloomington; the UNIVERSITY OF ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE, (Catholic) and the PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE NORTHWEST (Chicago), and eight or ten of the latest built PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSES in this city, and a large number of them scattered over this and adjacent States. Charges moderate by commission on the outlay, and according to the established rates in this city. If persons about to build, will send their address, they will receive in return a circular containing views of buildings etc.

AUBURN PUBLISHING CO'S Book Agent's Head Quarters. They have the LATEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST SELLING HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, And other very popular books, for which they want good agents in all parts of the country. Money is plenty, and we guarantee a daily profit of from SIX to TEN DOLLARS. For full particulars, write soon to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

A NEW INVOICE OF HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. BUCK & RAYNER CENTRAL PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE. 92 Clark street.

LOANS MADE ON CITY REAL ESTATE SECURITIES, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, At the lowest current rates. [illegible] L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

THE PROPELLER BARBER will leave A. Harvey, Son & Co's Dock, 230 SOUTH WATER STREET, FOR ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Of each week. All goods to be shipped by this Propeller must be left at the above dock.

LAND WARRANTS AND BOUNTY SCRIP WANTED, At an ADVANCE on other Markets. E. W. MORSE, Agent, Box 652, Office of [illegible] & Co., Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. [illegible] 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

RARE OPPORTUNITY. THE MERCANTILE BATTERY Wants a few GOOD MEN, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FASHIONABLE AND WELL MADE CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR. THE LATEST STYLES, THE BEST ASSORTMENT, AND PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner of Randolph and State streets.

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, DECORATIONS, Curtain Papers AND WINDOW SHADES, AT EASTERN PRICES. J. J. McGRATH, 78 Randolph Street.

THE SILVER LUTE, For day schools, and juvenile singing classes; by GEO. F. ROOT. There are two things that seem to assure us that this is destined to be a popular book. The [illegible] Two Hundred and Twenty Pieces. Lessons, songs, rounds, two, three and four parts, and a few tunes, hymns, and chants, composed and arranged with reference to the pleasure and profit of both pupil and teacher by one of the best teachers and most popular writers now living. The "SILVER LUTE" has two new and important features, the first of which is Progressive Song Lessons, By means of which all the things necessary to a knowledge of notation are introduced for practice, one after another, in an unusually attractive manner. The other is Songs of Exercise, Trades and Occupations. In which physical exercise may be united with singing. The "SILVER LUTE" has been adopted as the musical text and recreation book for the public schools in several large places East and West; and we have just received an account published in the [illegible] of the proceedings of the State Teachers' Convention [illegible] from which we make the following extract: "A committee appointed to consider what singing book was best adapted to the wants of our schools, reported unanimously in favor of 'The Silver Lute,' published by Root & Cady, which was therefore recommended by the Convention." We print here the names of LESS THAN HALF the pieces in the book, but these are some of the best: [song titles illegible] All who are getting up juvenile singing classes, in or out of the schools, will do well to take a look at the "SILVER LUTE." Single Copies 35 Cents. $3.60 a dozen in Chicago. In all Eastern cities $4.00 a dozen. ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark Street, Chicago.

REMOVAL. RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, Wholesale Dealers in DRY GOODS, HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW MARBLE FRONT STORES, 15 and 17 Lake-st., Nearly opposite their old location, where they are opening one of the LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCKS Ever offered in Chicago. Our old Customers and Merchants generally are invited to call on us. RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW.

NOTICE.—All persons having [illegible]

New Advertisements.

STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS FOR SALE BY S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 & 41 Lake St., Chicago.

Aldham on Medical Electricity $1.50
Barclay's Medical Diagnosis 2.25
Bartlett's Diagnosis and Treatment of Fevers 2.00
Barwell on Diseases of the Joints 3.00
Beach's Family Practice 4.00
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence. 2 vols 11.00
Beasley's Druggist's Receipt Book 1.25
Bedford's Obstetrics. Cloth 3.50 Sheep 4.00
Bedford's Diseases of Women and Children 3.75
Bennett's Practice of Medicine. Cloth 3.50. Sheep 4.00
Bird on Urinary Deposits 2.75
Bond's Dental Medicine 3.00
Bowman's Medical Chemistry 1.25
Brown-Sequard on Paralysis 2.00
Brown-Sequard on the Nervous System 4.00
Brande's and Taylor's Chemistry 3.00
Budd on Diseases of the Stomach 1.50
Budd on Diseases of the Liver 3.00
Bumstead on Venereal Diseases 3.75
Campbell on Diabetes 50
Carpenter's Human Physiology 4.75
Carpenter's Comparative Physiology 5.25
Carpenter on the Microscope 4.50
Carpenter on the Use of Alcoholic Liquors 50
Cazeaux's Theory and Practice of Midwifery 4.00
Chambers's Digestion and its Derangements 2.25
Churchill's Midwifery 3.75
Churchill on Diseases of Women 3.00
Churchill on Diseases of Children 3.25
Churchill on Puerperal Fever 2.25
Condie on Diseases of Children 3.25
Costell's Treatise on Poisons 50
Dalton's Human Physiology. Cloth, 4.00. Sheep 4.50
Dixon on Diseases of the Eye 1.50
Draper's Human Physiology. Cloth, 5.00. Sheep 5.25
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Dublin Dissector 1.50
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Foote's Practitioner's Pharmacopeia 1.50
Fownes's Chemistry for Students 1.65
Garratt's Medical Electricity 3.00
Graham's Inorganic Chemistry 4.00
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Griffith's Universal Formulary 3.25
Gross' System of Surgery. 2 vols 12.00
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Hall on Sleep 1.00
Hamilton on Fractures and Dislocations 4.75
Hammond's Physiological Memoirs 2.00
Hoblyn's Medical Dictionary 1.50
Hooper's Medical Dictionary 3.00
Hooper's Physician's Vade-Mecum 1.25
Isaac's Anatomical Remembrancer 62
Jones & Sherwood's Eclectic Practice 7.50
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Kirke's Manual of Physiology 2.00
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The public will find at 39 and 41 Lake street, one of the very largest collections of books for sale in the United States. Works in every department of Literature for sale at Publishers' Prices. S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. We are prepared with our usual LARGE STOCK. KING, KELLOGG & CO., Formerly BARRETT, KING & CO., 27 Lake Street.

COAL AND PIG IRON.—I am receiving a full stock of ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL, For sale to consumers and dealers at lowest market rates. [illegible] LACKAWANA and PITTSTON, in LUMP, LARGE EGG, SMALL EGG, RANGE, and CHESTNUT SIZE. [illegible] PIG IRON. [illegible] FIRE BRICK. [illegible] A. B. MEEKER, Office Post Street, [illegible]

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

NATIONAL 5-20 LOAN. We shall continue to receive subscriptions at PAR for the United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent. Bonds. [illegible] NATIONAL BANKS, [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers, [illegible]

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The Bureau of Ordnance is not only the most important branch of the military service, but it may safely be said to constitute the most important Department of every government in time of war, as gunpowder is the most essential element of every engagement on land or sea. Since civilized nations have adopted practically the same system of tactics, the sole advantage which one has been enabled to acquire over another has been in the superiority of offensive and defensive weapons. Superiority of artillery gave victory to the French arms in Italy and Mexico, and the same superiority bids fair either to bring Charleston a submissive colony under the Stars and Stripes, or to lay it in ashes at a distance of five miles from the muzzles of our cannon. The three hundred pounder Parrott, and the fifteen-inch gun of Rodman, constitute each a triumph of the country in the art of gunnery. The tremendous velocity and range of the former, and the vast weight of metal and crushing force of the latter are unknown to Europe, or if known at all have been hitherto deemed impracticable for the general purposes of war. Whatever Europe can furnish in the way of improved arms and projectiles the rebels already have. Our superiority, therefore, depends upon the inventive genius of our own people, and the intelligence of our rulers in discriminating between valuable and worthless discoveries, and promptly adopting the former for the service.

Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley, late Chief of Ordnance, has been retired from active service, and a younger officer placed in charge of the Bureau. We are not informed of the precise reasons which have led to this step, but we presume they are to be found principally in the advanced age and consequent feebleness of Gen. Ripley, whose name has been borne upon the Army Register forty-nine consecutive years. That he has been an incorruptible public servant during the long term of his labors in the Ordnance Department will not be denied. We could have wished that he had shown more enterprise on some occasions—for instance, when the Merrimac came out of Norfolk it would have been well if he had had the fifteen-inch gun at Fortress Monroe, mounted instead of lying powerless on the beach; or in default of that, it would have been well if he had had a few projectiles ready for the twelve-inch gun which was mounted—but we have never heard his integrity impeached in the smallest transaction. On the contrary, we have always understood that his firmness led to the abrogation of Mr. Cameron's extensive contracts for foreign arms, which, as was shown by the Holt & Owen Commission, would have been worthless to our Government at any price.

But honesty is not more essential than energy and forethought in the administration of the ordnance office, and we doubt not all these qualifications have been secured in Gen. Ripley's successor. We believe that most of the improvements in ordnance that have been adopted since the beginning of the war, have, in the first instance, encountered the opposition of Gen. Ripley. Certainly, some of the most effective of our new projectiles have been put into the service on the peremptory mandate of the President or Secretary of War, after being rejected or whistled down the wind by the Chief of Ordnance. The same remark may be made concerning our great stores of saltpetre, fixed ammunition, field artillery and small arms. These supplies, sufficient, we believe, to carry us through a two years' war with the strongest power in Christendom, in addition to our necessities for combatting the slaveholders' rebellion, have been accumulated rather in opposition to the economical views of the officer specially charged with the duty of providing them. It is evident also, that the late Chief of Ordnance was not friendly to the three Western arsenals, provided for by the act of Congress approved July 11, 1862. We are not aware that the $100,000, appropriated for each arsenal, has ever been drawn from the Treasury, or that any step has been taken toward carrying out the provisions of the law, except to appoint a few officers to take care of property which does not exist. In short, Gen. Ripley is no exception from the common lot of humanity. Age and vigor are rarely found in the same body, or in the same intellect. The ideas and practices which were in vogue when he was in his prime, and which have become so deeply rooted in his mental organization, are not suited to the present day. A contemporary of Scott and Wool, although his faculties have held out longer than theirs, and are better preserved at the present moment, it is fitting that he should be placed with them on the retired list of honorable soldiers, for whom the country makes ample provision during their declining years.

In the hands of a younger man we shall look for increased efficiency in the Ordnance Department, that efficiency which comes from a brain in sympathy with the progress of the age. Much has been done in the way of improving our artillery, but more might have been done, and more remains to be done. It is the duty of the Government to prepare for every possible emergency of war, domestic and foreign. It is difficult, as yet, to foresee what complications may result from French conquests in Mexico or French alliances with Jeff. Davis, but it is not difficult to see that we must, sooner or later, measure swords with Louis Bonaparte, unless his prudence shall teach him to desist from interfering with the affairs of the American continent. Every advance which we make in the art of destroying lives and sinking navies, puts further off the day that we shall be compelled to resort to the terrible trial of our skill in conflict with European nations. The Greek fire bomb, if it shall prove as destructive as is supposed, will be a more potent argument for peace than the Sermon on the Mount. Alas, that it should be so! An accumulation of ordnance stores for a protracted war with a first class power, would tend to render such a war unnecessary. At all events, we must be prepared, and we trust that there will be no delay, and no sparing of expense, to put us in possession of the most formidable guns, the most infernal projectiles, and the greatest number of both, together with such stores of ammunition as shall leave no fear of exhaustion, even though all foreign sources of supply be closed to us.

RAILWAYS WESTWARD.

We learn from gentlemen prominent in the enterprise, that Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, President of the Pacific Railway, has already received subscriptions to the amount of a million and a half in Boston and New York; and that the other half million necessary to secure the charter will soon be made up. The subscriptions embrace the names of the most prominent capitalists in and near the seaboard cities. There now can be no doubt whatever of the success of this great national enterprise.

In connection with this subject, it gives us pleasure to state that the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railway Company are pushing their road westward with all possible dispatch. A section of the line thirty miles west of Marshalltown is all bridged and graded, and the track layers are rapidly putting down the iron. It will be finished to Nevada, the shire-town of Story county, on or before the first of December. Hon. John I. Blair, the President of the Belvidere Bank, New Jersey, passed through the city on Wednesday, on his way west, to let twenty-two miles more of this road, reaching to Boonsboro on the Des Moines. This is to be finished by the first of July. When completed to that point only one hundred and twenty miles more remain to be finished to reach the Missouri. Surely so great is the importance of this small "job" to the Galena Company and to our own city, that funds ought at once to be provided to build it as fast as men and money can do it.

On the third of last June a large party of gentlemen, consisting of the Hon. John I. Blair, Hon. Oakes Ames, Judge Whiting and others, made an excursion west on and near the forty-second parallel from Marshalltown, the present terminus of the road, to the mouth of the Loup Fork on the Platte. They found the country highly fertile and in all respects most favorable for a railway route. The men who have taken hold of this work are largely interested in the Pacific Road, and they will doubtless have it completed by the time the projectors of this gigantic railway artery of the continent is ready to commence its construction. The advantages this would confer upon our city, upon the Galena and the Iowa roads, need but to be named to be appreciated. Will not those whose interests are largely to be promoted, at once act vigorously in order to place beyond a peradventure so rich a prize.

☞ It is a striking coincidence, that wherever a Western crowd of Copperheads get together, after they are harangued and have filled their skins with corn-juice, they shout and cheer for Vallandigham, Gen. McClellan and Jeff. Davis. In the Eastern States, the Copperhead mobs cheer for Jeff. Davis, McClellan and Fernando Wood, with some shouts for Seymour, the rioter's friend.

An Uncle of Quantrel's Committed to Prison.

On Monday of last week George Stone was arrested at Georgetown, D. C., on a charge of having obtained his exemption papers by stating a falsehood in his affidavit. When taken before the Provost Marshal he stated that his papers were prepared by a substitute broker named A. R. Quantrel, an uncle of the infamous murderer of the inhabitants of Lawrence, Kansas. In the afternoon Quantrel was arrested. It appears that Stone had borrowed money to purchase a substitute before he met Quantrel, who advised him to get exempted on the plea that he was the only son and support of aged and infirm parents. Stone declined to do this: but finally agreed to pay Q. $100 if he would get witnesses and procure his papers. Accordingly an affidavit was drawn and Stone made his cross mark without knowing its precise contents.

Qantrel said that he was a printer, and had published several papers in Maryland. His operations in substitutes and in obtaining exemption papers have been quite extensive. He was committed to bail for a further hearing.

The Removal of Gen. Schofield.

The removal of Schofield is now being demanded not only by those who opposed his appointment to the command of this Department, but by his firmest friends and admirers. Governor Carney, who assisted largely to procure his appointment, says the people have become dissatisfied with the commanding General, and another should be placed in his stead. The Missouri *Democrat* is informed by a gentleman with whom Governor Carney had a conversation that General Schofield had promised him (Carney) to remove General Ewing, and that he intended to do it, but did not know who he could place in command of the district, without it would be General McNeil. If Schofield removes Ewing, and the President removes Schofield, there will be great rejoicing in slavery-ridden Missouri.

Celebration at Louisville.

The Union men of Louisville have determined to celebrate the triumphs of Gens. Rosecrans and Burnside, by which Kentucky and Tennessee have been freed from rebel supremacy, by a general military parade, civic procession and a display of fireworks. The citizens of New Albany and Jeffersonville have also been invited. It is determined to make this celebration one which will long be remembered in the annals of Louisville.

The Vermont Election.

Returns from one hundred and eighty-four towns foot up for Governor as follows:

Smith, Republican .... 26,[?]
Redfield, Democrat .... 10,[?]

Republican majority 14,000

As far as heard from, the Republicans have elected one hundred and ninety-two members to the House of Representatives and the Democrats nineteen.

☞ The Ohio Copperhead State Central Committee sent Mr. Griffiths—an influential member of their party—as one of their Commissioners to distribute election blanks and Vallandigham tickets among the soldiers in Gen. Rosecrans' army. In the course of conversation with Gen. Garfield, Chief of Staff, he candidly admitted that in proportion as our armies succeed, the prospects of the Democratic party in Ohio are injured. While he pretended that his party has no interest in a fight between our soldiers and the enemy, he confessed that a victory to our army would damage the prospects of the Democratic party in the election.

In accordance with this declaration the Copperhead organs are almost silent over our victorious progress in the war. Our victories are scarcely mentioned; and the occupation of the most important point in the Confederacy by a bloodless victory, sparing our own troops, and inflicting upon the enemy the moral effect of a great defeat, is passed over as a thing of no moment. We have yet to hear from any one of the Copperhead speakers who are now itinerating over the State, a word of cheer or of mention of any of the victories won by our soldiers.

☞ Those who contend that the rebellion still has great military vitality, are at a loss, as well they may be, to account for the unresisted march of General Burnside into East Tennessee, and his summary and almost peaceable occupation of the country, and also, for the retreat of the combined forces of Buckner, Bragg and Johnston, from their highly advantageous position at Chattanooga before Gen. Rosecrans. One of two theories must be adopted. Either the abandonment of East Tennessee by the rebels, must be taken as an evidence of their exhaustion and incapacity to continue the fight—more conclusive than any previous event of the war—or it is a movement making a great and extraordinary operation. Some countenance is given the latter theory, by the rather mysterious retreat of Gen. Lee, and the presumption in this case is, that Lee has fallen back to occupy a merely defensive attitude at Richmond, in order to send an important body of his troops to cope with Burnside, or to concentrate with Johnston, or to strike a blow at Rosecrans.

☞ It is reported that the result of the election in Maine, and the occupation of Knoxville and Chattanooga by the Federal armies, has had the effect to turn the serious attention of the Ohio Copperheads to the expediency of changing their base of operations. Medary, Olds, and the other fanatics, who insist on saving the Union by refusing further support to the Government, opposing the prosecution of the war, and withdrawing our armies from Southern soil, as the essential prerequisite of peace and partisan fellowship with their old cronies in Dixie, are to be thrown overboard, the Columbus platform spit upon, and a war creed grafted upon the stale and unprofitable set of peace principles which form the present capital of the party in Ohio.

"ABOLITIONISM" IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile *Register* of a recent date declared that "the negro is no longer an object of small talk in the South. The people of the South have a place for them, and that is in the army. *There should be no distinction of color,* when a man is willing to fight for his home and master."

☞ From a Montgomery (Ala.) paper we learn that Robt. Jemison, Jr., of Tuscaloosa, has been elected Senator in the Confederate Congress, to supply the seat made vacant by the death of Wm. L. Yancey. The result was determined on the first ballot, Jemison receiving ninety-seven votes, and Winston twelve.

A STRAW.—A vote was recently taken for Governor in Goodspeed's Ohio battery, which is now with Gen. Rosecrans' army, resulting as follows:

Brough, Union 143
Vallandigham, Copperhead 1

POPULATION OF MILWAUKEE.—A thorough canvass of Milwaukee has just been completed, showing that its population is 50,048. This is an increase of 5,265 since 1860.

☞ It is a noticeable fact, says the Toledo *Blade,* that no army officer from Ohio has been known to support Vallandigham, who did not leave the service in disgrace.

☞ Hon. John Conness the newly elected United States Senator from California is now stopping at the residence of his father-in-law at Richmond, McHenry county, Ill.

☞ The internal tax in Massachusetts will result in the collection of $9,380,000.

The Slaves of Maryland.

Progress of Anti-Slavery Sentiment.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1863.

It is, perhaps, not generally known at a distance that Prince George's county, in Maryland, of which the ground occupied by this city was originally a part, is, or was, up to the breaking out of the rebellion, one of the largest slaveholding counties in the country. The soil of the city and its immediate vicinity is poor, but ten miles to the east there lies a highly fertile district, bordering the Patuxent, which is some ten miles in width, and extending almost the entire length of the county, north and south. There is, perhaps, no finer tobacco region in the country than this, and it may be questioned if any equal area in the Union produces so much of that article. The effect has been to make it a land of slaves and masters, and to exclude everything like progress. About half the county, immediately around Washington, and reaching out in the direction of the railroad to Baltimore, is of a quite different character. The soil is thin, and the population for the most part white, composed of small farmers, who are engaged in raising articles for the markets of this city and Baltimore. Nevertheless, the county in 1850 contained 12,479 slaves, and but 9,550 whites. In the tobacco region, the proportion of slaves to white persons was probably not less than four to one. The free colored population at the same date was 1,198, making an aggregate of 23,327 inhabitants in a county about forty miles in length by twenty-three to twenty-five in width, and lying adjacent to the Capital of the Nation. In 1830 the population was 20,373; so that the increase was less than 3,000 in thirty years.

The other Southern counties on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay have made even less progress than Prince George's, the population being less in 1860 than it was in 1790. But the rebellion, in which the people of these counties have deeply sympathised, has done much towards breaking up the system of slavery. Many plantations have been almost entirely deserted, while every one has lost more or less slaves. In many instances these slaves, who have for the most part found their way to this city, have been protected by the military authorities, on the ground that the masters are disloyal. Many have joined regiments as servants to officers, while others have joined the black regiments. The women find employment about the city, or in the contraband farm on the opposite side of the river. But the slave-catchers have by no means given up their diabolical trade, and the shrieks of their human game often make "night hideous," here in the streets of the National Capital. I have known of at least one case in which a slave woman was spirited off on a quiet Sabbath morning, without consulting either the civil or military authorities; and I have reason to believe that such outrages are frequent. The poor ignorant slaves, as was the case of the woman referred to, are made to keep silence, either by a fraudulent exhibition of papers, or by threats of vengeance, accompanied by the assurance that the law is on the side of the master.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court that a slaveholder may capture his fugitive slave wherever he can lay hands on him, without a warrant; and it is on the authority of this damnable adjudication that the police wink at the outrages to which I have referred. But there is an act of Congress—I believe it is a clause of the Confiscation Act—which declares that no slave shall be delivered up to a disloyal claimant. This act cannot be enforced if the decision of the Court is still to hold good, since there can be no evidence taken as to the loyalty of the claimant unless an issue is made before a judicial tribunal.

But notwithstanding occasional reclamations, the slave institution of Maryland is rapidly breaking up in consequence of the fugacious propensities of that species of property. Such is the popularity, and the demand for black regiments, that there can be no safer refuge from the slave catcher with his bloodhounds than a recruiting station. I was assured by officers connected with the first regiment of blacks raised here that a decided majority of the men were from Maryland and Virginia, and that they had taken that method of emancipating themselves. Of course, the authorities were not slow in arriving at the conclusion that if the masters choose to give their sons or themselves to the service of the rebels, it was but fair that the slaves should serve the Union. The great body of the slaveholders of Maryland are secessionists, and scarcely a planter has failed to fit out a son, a brother, a cousin, a poor white, or himself, for the service of Jeff. Davis. The country has, therefore, no alternative but to call on the slaves to perform the duties which belonged to their fugitive masters.

But independently of this consideration, there can be no doubt that the Government has the right, in the last resort, to call upon every inhabitant, bond or free, to defend the country; and, if need be, to make even the slaves of loyal men free, if that be necessary to insure their fidelity. On the opposite theory, that the Government cannot require military services from the slaves of loyal men, it would follow that this peculiar species of "property" is more sacred than that in wagons, horses and cattle, which may be seized at pleasure, in order to facilitate the movements, or to feed the army, and more important to be preserved than the independence and liberties of the people. The truth is that the people of this country have been so thoroughly imbued with reverence for this iniquitous institution that even Northern men and Republicans have not yet shaken off its fetters. Like all other superstitions, this reverence for slavery is blind and unreasoning, just in proportion to its unreasonableness. If a cherished popular error is utterly preposterous—utterly indefensible, on the score of its folly or its wickedness—it is universally felt that there is no sacrilege equal to that of venturing to reason about it. It is on this principle that the American people have silently acquiesced in the impudent claims of slavery—as if they had been doomed, for a season, to believe a lie, as a punishment of their sins.

But the light is now rapidly breaking in, and the time is not far distant when slavery will be as much detested in every part of America as it is in Massachusetts. The evidences of this progress of opinion thicken around us every day. At the beginning of the war all our Generals of note except Fremont were strongly Conservative or pro slavery. But gradually the scales have fallen from their eyes, until I doubt whether there is a live man among them at the present time who would acknowledge himself a friend of the accursed institution. Singularly enough, the adoption of the very policy which, it was said, would drive every valuable officer from the service, viz: the employment of negroes as soldiers, has wrought this wonderful change. So far from leaving the service, the Conservative officers, whose hearts were really on the side of the Union, have all, or nearly all, become Abolitionists, and regard negro soldiers as almost indispensable in the suppression of the rebellion. Gen. Grant, whose name is a host of itself, thinks that Vicksburg could not have been taken when it was, if ever, but by the aid of the negroes. Gen. Thomas, the able and experienced Adjutant General, who at the commencement of the war held Black Republicanism in such horror as to throw suspicion upon his loyalty, has become a champion of the black troops, and has done more to raise black regiments than any one man in the country, or perhaps in the world, if we except Toussaint, the black hero of St. Domingo. Other Generals and distinguished officers have given in their adhesion to the new black institution; while politicians and statesmen of Democratic and Whig antecedents are falling into the idea in rapid succession.

In this connection I will remark, that among conversions from slavery to liberty, that of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee is one of the most significant that has yet come to light, and I find it difficult to determine whether his late declaration at Nashville, or the letter of Gen. Grant to the President has given me the greatest satisfaction. The influence of the one in the army, like that of the other in the ranks of the true Democracy, can scarcely be overrated. Gov. Johnson is a sagacious and a cautious man, and the public may be assured that his declaration of war against slavery means something more than the announcement of an individual change of opinion. I have reason to believe that his conversion in his case has not been sudden or at any rate not recent in date, but with the natural caution of an ambitious but earnest man, he has bided his time, and endeavored silently to educate the loyal people of his State up to the point where it would be practicable to take ground against slavery. Andrew Johnson is a man of the people, and has for fifteen years exercised a controlling influence among them. He has been, as Gibbon would say, "esteemed and hated" by the slaveholding aristocracy, and I will add, feared on account of his unflinching devotion to the rights of the people. He was the first man in the Union to propose a homestead bill, and had the fearless independence to adhere to it when it became recognized, both North and South, as a sure guaranty of freedom to the territories.

SPECTATOR.

Excitement at Jacksonville—Descent of K. G. C.'s upon the Town—They Leave with Several Fleas in their Ears.

[From the Illinois State Journal, 16th.]

From persons who came up from Jacksonville yesterday, we learn that there was some excitement there growing out of the sudden and preconcerted appearance of a considerable force of K. G. C.'s from Cass and Menard counties, in that place on Monday last. The facts, as near as we can learn them, are about these:

Some weeks since, a man named John W. Stokes, who formerly lived at Meredosia, was standing on the platform of the Great Western Railroad as the train from Springfield came in. As the train passed, some one put his head out of the car window and, seizing Stokes, attempted to drag him down and, as was believed, to throw him upon the track under the train. The effort failed, however, Stokes having his coat partially torn off and being considerably bruised.

The alleged perpetrator of this outrage was one John Huested, of Beardstown, and a door keeper of the late Copperhead Legislature. Huested is said to have been in company at the time with James M. Epler, Representative in the last Legislature, from Cass county, the two being on their return from a meeting of K. G. C.'s, held in Chicago, which was attended by some of the fraternity from this city. Epler is reported to be at the head of the K. G. C.'s in that region, and Huested next in command. Huested is also said to have been the first to organize the order in Morgan county. Stokes formerly belonged to them, but exposed them. On this account he became the object of their vindictive hatred. His life has been threatened, and Huested's action in seizing him at the Jacksonville depot was believed to be with a murderous purpose.

A few days ago Huested was arrested for the assault on Stokes and brought to Jacksonville on a charge of "assault with intent to kill." The trial was to take place on Monday, though not one in ten of the citizens knew what was going on. About eight or ten o'clock Monday morning, a large number of strangers suddenly made their appearance, coming in squads of ten or more on horseback and otherwise, a large portion of them having come to the vicinity in wagons, which were left outside of the town. A not very close examination demonstrated that most, if not all, were armed with revolvers, while some carried hatchets and other weapons in their belts. The crowd is reported to have been led by the before mentioned Epler, and to have claimed that their number amounted to three hundred with a reserve of one thousand some distance from town.

The citizens of Jacksonville, though not taken by surprise, took the matter cooly, but quietly prepared for the worst. There was some loud talking done by the K. G. C.'s, consisting of threats to take Stokes, etc., but being firmly met, they gradually cooled down. The trial of Huested came on at the appointed hour, being held at the Court House before Esquire Jeremiah Pierson, who displayed a firmness that excites high praise. The prosecution was conducted by I. J. Ketchum, Esq., and the defence by Cyrus Epler, James Epler, — McNeeley, and Thos. H. Springer. Huested was held to bail for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court in $500. The decision, accompanied as it was by a timely rebuke to those who had assembled to overawe the ministers of the law, had a cooling effect upon the party; some of them came forward and went on the bond of the accused, and they started homeward "wiser, and it is hoped, better men."

The exact object of this hostile incursion in the midst of a peaceful city, has not been clearly explained, but it is believed to have been with the intention of rescuing the prisoner. In an apologetic way some of the mob stated that it was their purpose to prevent Huested's being carried away to Cincinnati to be tried by military court martial. But this was, no doubt, a mere pretence, as the case was in the hands of the civil authorities. This representation by the more knowing and unscrupulous, perhaps enabled them to work upon the more ignorant, and secure a crowd. The secrecy with which the crowd was collected, proved the thoroughness of their organization.

THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

A Handsome Display of Animals.

FIRST AND SECOND DAYS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

PEORIA, Sept. 16, 1863.

The ninth annual exhibition of the great National Horse Show was inaugurated on the grounds of the Peoria County Agricultural Society, near this city, on yesterday, and it will continue until Friday night. Your correspondent was unable to reach here until noon to-day, and was not able to witness the opening day's ceremonies. He will, however, give a brief synopsis of what transpired. The day was mostly devoted to the entrance of competitors for premiums, and the attendance of visitors was small. The display of blood stock is good, and is represented as being in advance of that last year in Chicago.

In the afternoon, the various classes for that day were called, and the following premiums awarded:

CLASS H—*Brood Mares, with sample of Stock.*

ENTRIES.

1—W. G. Moore, Richwoods, Peoria county.
2—Isaac Snyder, Woodford county.
3—John Baggs, Richwoods, Peoria county.
1st premium—John Baggs, Richwoods, $25.00.
2d premium—W. G. Moore, Richwoods, $15.00.

CLASS I—*Sucking Colts.*

The entries were the same as in class H. No. 2 took the 1st premium of $10.00, and No. 3 took the 2d of $5.00.

CLASS J—*Geldings or Fillies two years old.*

In this class there was but one entry, and M. West, of Tazewell county, took the premium of $10.00.

CLASS I—*Geldings or Fillies three years old.*

Neither entry in this class was deemed worthy of a premium.

CLASS F—*For Single Carriage.*

1—Pete, owned by H. H. Cole, Peoria, chestnut gelding, Morgan, 8 years old.
2—Marshall County Chief, owned by Dr. Motter, Henry, Ill., Black Hawk stock, 6 years old.
3—Peoria Boy, owned by Richard R. Voris, Peoria, Messenger stock, bright bay color, 6 years old.
4—Kentucky Maid, 7 years old, owned by W. King, of Pekin, Ill.
5—Snowball, a white gelding, 6 years old, owned by Wm. M. Clarkson, of Henry, Ill.
6—Sam Slick, owned by S. B. Emery, Trivoli, Ill., Morgan blood, 5 years old.
7—Buckeye Belle, owned by B. W. Towner, Pekin, Ill., Messenger stock, 5 years old.
8—Not reported.
9—Lunkhead, bay gelding, Bellfounder breed, 8 years old, owned by Philip Snyder, Elmwood, Peoria county.
10—Miller, owned by R. C. Bond, of Bloomington, Illinois, a Kentucky thorough-bred, 7 years old.

The display under this head was really magnificent. The first premium of $20.00 cash was awarded to Marshall County Chief, and the second premium, $10.00, to Peoria Boy.

CLASS N—*Fastest Trotter under the Saddle.*

1—H. H. Yates, Chicago, gray mare Pet, 10 years old, scrub stock.
2—Kentucky Maid, owned by W. King, of Pekin, Ill.
3—Lucy, 4 years old, scrub stock, owned by J. Deneberger.
4—Did not make her appearance until the first heat had been won, and was ruled out.
5—Fanny Sweetbrier, owned by Jno. A. Chambers, Lacon, 5 years old.

The heats were mile heats, best two in three. The following is the score:

Fanny Sweetbrier, entered by J. A. Chambers 2 1 1
Pet, entered by H. H. Yates 1 2 2
Kentucky Maid, entered by W. King .... 3 — —
Lucy, entered by J. Deneberger .... 4 — —
Time—2:59; 2:55; 2:58.

SECOND DAY.

The attendance to-day at the Horse Show is much larger than yesterday, and the interest seems on the increase. After preliminary exercises, the programme for the day was announced, and opened with—

CLASS B—*Thorough-bred Stallions—Three years old and upward.*

1—Bay horse Bucyrus 2d, owned by D. T. Sill, Morton, Tazewell county.
2—Sorrel stallion Captain Buford, H. H. Gates, Chicago.
3—Copper Heels, by H. G. Miller, of Marshall, Diomede's stock.
1st premium—to Capt. Buford, $20.00.
2d premium—to Copper Heels, $[?], in plate.

CLASS D—*Two year old Stallions, for all purposes.*

1—Norman, owned by Joy James Mooney, of Peoria, thoroughbred Norman.
2—Gen. Sigel, Joseph Birlwymier, of Peoria, Black Morgan.
3—George B. McClellan, Black Hawk-Messenger, Hill Helkey, Peoria.
4—Jim Smasher, by Jim Smasher, owned by J. Gilkin, Peoria.
5—Black Warrior, Morgan, by S. B. Hardman, Groveland, Tazewell county.
6—Louis, Norman-Morgan, owned by Peter Yendes, Tazewell county.
1st premium—Jim Smasher, $10.00.
2d premium—Black Warrior, $5.00.

CLASS C—*Three years old Stallions, for all purposes.*

1—Charley, Black Hawk-Morgan, Wm. Thompson, Marshall county.
2—Invincible, Morgan-Messenger, Dr. Hooper, Lawn Ridge.
3—Gen. Hooker, Messenger-Flying Cloud, T. C. Reeves, Pekin.
4—John, one-quarter blood Norman, Joseph Strickfelder, Groveland.
5—Stephen A. Douglas, Old Wofrul, J. A. Chambers.
1st premium—Gen. Hooker, $15.00.
2d premium—S. A. Douglas, $10.00.

CLASS F—*Gentlemen's Saddle Horses.*

1—Snowball, William Clarkson, Henry.
2—Alice Gray, J. T. Morse, Ruhwood.
3—Fanny Elsler, H. G. Miller, Rosefield.
1st premium—Snowball.
2d premium—Fanny Elsler.

CLASS G—*Best matched pair of Carriage Horses.*

1—Kitty and Jim, Morgan, 5 and 6 years old, by D. Brown, Farmington.
2—Bob and Ned, gray geldings, by J. M. Smith, Elmwood, 8 years old.
3—Ethan Allen and G. B. McClellan, sire and colt, 7 and 5 years old, Black-Morgan, H. M. Hickey, Joliet.
4—Did not report.
5—Charlie and Cub, grey gelding, G. I. Taggart, 5 years old.
6—Tom and Jerry, full brothers, D. W. Villam, Canton, live Copperheads.
7—Prince and Pilot, cream geldings, Morgan and Hambleton, full brothers, 7 and 8 years old.
8—Gen. Stark and Bawley, Blackhawk and Morgan, 11 and 4 years.
1st premium—Tom and Jerry $40.
2d premium—Prince and Pilot, $20.

AFTERNOON.

CLASS X—*Trotting Tandem.*

1—Wasp and Gipsey, A. D. Carron, Galesburg.
2—Pet and Black Bird, H. F. Yates, Chicago.
Mile heats, best two in three—1st premium to Wasp and Gipsey, $40.
2d premium—Pet and Black Bird, $25.

CLASS E—*Fastest Trotting Geldings or Fillys that never trotted in a regular trot course.*

10 entries.
1st—Potter, owned by George R. Dixon, of Peoria, Morgan, 4 years old.
2—Did not come up.
3—Buckeye Belle, B. W. Turner, Pekin, Messenger and Flying Cloud, 5 years old.
4—Lunkhead, P. Snyder, Elmwood, Bellfounder, 8 years old.
5—Fanny Sweetbrier, John H. Chambers, Lacon, Sweetbrier.
6—Did not come up.
7—Did not come up.
8—Nance, Wm. Brady, Peoria, 5 years old.
9—Topsey, John McCarty, Peoria, Ethan Allen, 4 years.
10—Honest Dock, Henry B. Dorrance, Stark County, Morgan, 4 years old.

For the final test the horses were divided off into sections, as follows:

1st SECTION—1st HEAT—One mile, best two in three—Lunkhead, Honest Dock, and Fanny Sweetbrier were entered. Won by Fanny Sweetbrier in 2:59.

2d SECTION—1st HEAT—Nance and Potter were entered. Won by Nance in 2:58. Potter distanced.

The other two horses were withdrawn.

1st SECTION—2d HEAT—Won by Honest Dock in 2:5[?].

2d SECTION—2d HEAT—Won by Nance in 2:54.

FINAL HEAT—The final heat was declared to be between Fanny Sweetbrier and Nance, but just as "time" was called, a severe thunder storm interrupted the proceedings, and the final competition was postponed until to-morrow.

HIC-NOC.

Second Colored Kansas.

Three companies of this regiment are now completely full, and commissions will soon be issued to the following officers:

Co. A—Capt. Sanders, 1st Lieut. Cook, 2d Lieut. Schofield.
Co. B—Capt. Hinton, 1st Lieut. Cain, 2d Lieut. Trask.
Co. C—Capt. Seward, 1st Lieut. Hayes, 2d Lieut. Adair.

There is at least one company at Fort Scott, and there are two at Fort Blunt. Lieutenants Dodge and Wakefield have nearly a full company at Lawrence.

These, with detachments in various parts of the State, probably complete the regiment.—*Leavenworth Conservative.*

To the Union War Democracy of Illinois.

Responsive to the invitation of our brethren of Indiana, and in obedience to our convictions of right and duty, we, the undersigned, invite the Union War Democrats of Illinois to meet in Mass Convention at Decatur, Illinois, on the 1st day of October, 1863, to renew an expression of "their devotion to our country, and avow their determination to stand by the constituted authorities of the country in all just efforts to suppress the existing rebellion."

We desire to call the attention of all Democrats, to the action of the late Mass Meeting held at Springfield on the 17th of June last, at which time the parties there assembled adopted the following resolution, and promulgated the same as a part of their creed:

Resolved, That the further offensive prosecution of this war tends to subvert the Constitution and the Government, and entail upon this nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy; that we are in favor of peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union, and for the accomplishment of which we propose a National Convention, to settle upon terms of peace, which shall have in view the restoration of the Union as it was, and the securing, by constitutional amendments, such rights to the several States and the people thereof as honor and justice demand.

By this resolution thus adopted, the entire Democracy of the State are pledged, so far as the men there assembled could pledge them, to the odious heresy that this war, prosecuted to suppress a rebellion inaugurated by traitors against the Government and Constitution and to destroy the Union, is unconstitutional and tends to anarchy and misrule. We believe that a large mass of the Democrats of the country in their hearts and to the fullest extent reject that opinion, and not only reject but abhor a principle that places them in antagonism to the Government and to their brothers, sons and kindred in the army, and which would, if true, fix upon the gallant soldiers in the field the guilt of violating the very instrument they are daily attempting to preserve and perpetuate at the sacrifice of everything they hold most dear, even life itself. Not only is it announced that the war is unconstitutional, but they avow themselves in favor of a National Convention to amend the Constitution.

Unless we adopt some plan to withdraw the sanction of those Democrats who support the war and who are satisfied with the Constitution as it is, and who are for using every power and means of the Government to destroy those who would destroy it, from this unauthorized and odious heresy, we stand by acquiescence committed to the same, and thereby lend the influence of our numbers and prestige to sustain and support a resolution that meets the unqualified disapprobation of all Union-loving men, everywhere.

Is it true, Democrats of Illinois, that you believe the further prosecution of the war tends to subvert the Constitution?

Is it true that the continued existence and safety of rebel armies tend to save our Constitution and Union, and will their destruction destroy our Government and Constitution?

Will the free navigation of the Mississippi from its source to the Gulf, with the right to pass with all the wealth of products from the great Northwest to the ocean, tend to subvert the Constitution and Government?

Will the restoration of the laws and the establishment of the Federal authority in the rebellious States by your victorious armies (the only means by which it can be done) tend to subvert the Constitution and Government, and entail upon the nation the consequences of anarchy and misrule?

It is true that you are now in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States when the armies of the rebellion defy your Government and dispise your power?

Are you so dissatisfied with the instrument as your fathers made it and gave it to you, that you would now, (in the midst of civil war, when a part of the people refuse to own political connection with you,) call a Convention to amend it? We do not believe that the Democratic masses of Illinois entertain such views, and we therefore invite you to come from all parts of our glorious State, (upon which your gallant army has shed imperishable renown,) and express for yourselves your emphatic disapprobation of principles so abhorrent to the very nature of Democracy, and so destructive to every principle of Republican Government and good order, and avow your determination to stand by your Government and our gallant soldiers in the field, until the last rebel lays down his arms and submits to the Constitution of our fathers, and [illegible] by the people.

Distinguished Democrats from all parts of the Union will be present to counsel with you. Come one and all, and join with us.

John A. McClernand, M. Carter, D. Crouch, [remaining signatures illegible]

The Regeneration of Tennessee.

[From the Knoxville Bulletin, Sept. 5th.]

The first number of the *Bulletin* marks the regeneration of East Tennessee. A loyal and long suffering people have welcomed their deliverers, and now, sheltered by the Stars and Stripes, the homes and families of a patriotic race are safe from the outrages of the oppressor. From the caves and thickets of the mountains, the victims of a cruel tyranny have come to greet their liberators, and to join with them in ridding the earth of the foulest blot on God's creation.

Illustrious in her sorrows and the blood of her martyrs, East Tennessee has now before her a future of hope and promise, and of recompense for the past. In the reunion of long separated families, in the revival of industry and the dawn of a brighter prospect than she has ever seen, she will reap the reward of a fortitude that in the fiery trial through which she has passed has never faltered.

The liberating army have found their recompense for the toil and privations of a long and rapid march, in witnessing the demonstrations of joy and gratitude which swelled around their path. Bound by the common tie of a proud and holy cause, they found in every man a brother, to cheer and aid them onward.

The alliance thus formed with this long isolated district is a telling blow to treason, and is one long advance towards the overthrow of that structure of wickedness which has so long cursed a free and happy country.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

Our little sheet is merely a harbinger of our successor. Verily one cometh after us, "the latchet of whose shoes we are in no wise worthy to unloose." He whose name heads this paragraph will be among us in a few days with all the appliances of the mystic art of Faust, and then the Knoxville *Whig rediviva.* If there are any rebels among us tender on the point of epithets, we advise them to immediately get themselves gone to some point where newspapers can never follow them.

Southern Sympathizers Victimized.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.]

A sad mischance is reported to have befallen two enterprising citizens of an adjoining county, who recently clubbed their pecuniary resources, and set out for the army of the Potomac with a view of investing their means in sutlers' goods and pursuing that line of traffic. On arriving at Baltimore they made the acquaintance of a well informed gentleman, who professed to have been engaged for a long time in the same business, and volunteered to aid them to the extent of his ability. The stranger's obliging proposition was at once reciprocated by a full revelation of their plans and an offer of copartnership in the company's prospective transactions. The gentlemen from Western New York confessed a certain degree of sympathy for the Confederates, whose necessities they desired to relieve as soon as possible through the channel of contraband trade. Stranger was delighted to hear it, and remarked, as a singular coincidence, that he had long been successfully operating in that way, and knew the "ropes" to perfection. It was finally agreed that they should hand over to him $1,800 with which to purchase an outfit, and he should be managing partner of the concern.

The greenbacks were accordingly counted out, and the transfer was made; stranger pocketed the money, and then coolly informed the remainder of the firm that they might consider themselves under arrest for disloyal practices! In short, they had been disclosing their plans and paying over their money to a Government Detective! There was no avoiding the consequences, which involved their immediate imprisonment.

The victims of this "arbitrary" proceeding at once reopened communication with their original base, and the Hon. Jarvis Lord went to their rescue. Our informant states that Mr. Lord succeeded in obtaining their release on *parole,* but was unable to recover their money, which remains in the hands of the Government, as "collateral."

A Rebel Acknowledgment.

The Charleston *Courier* thus acknowledges the gallantry of our naval officers in our attack upon Fort Sumter, on the 21st ult.:

It cannot be denied that the Yankee captains fought their vessels with great gallantry. In the foremost Monitor the Yankee captain was descried on the turret, which proved he did not leave while the fight lasted. At the same time a man was seen at the bow of the boat very coolly engaged in casting the lead. It is believed, however that this brave fellow was hit at last.

Optical Illusion.

The Richmond *Examiner* is responsible for the following illustration of optical illusion:

Three young men, handsomely dressed, sat by the well fountain in Capital Square, yesterday morning, smoking and chatting pleasantly and leisurely. While thus engaged in whiling away time, a respectable looking citizen, whose head was rather grayish and expression somewhat stern and cynical, took a seat on the same bench, and managed to glide into the conversation, turning its course, meanwhile, to the army. At length he asked: "How is it gentlemen, that you, in the full tide of health, with apparently plenty of time and money, well brought up, and all that—how is it that you sit here idly, and see others fighting and being butchered up, and sickening to death for your sake?" "Well," responded one, "the army would suit me well enough, but for one thing: if you will pull off that nicely fitting shoe and roll up my drawers, you will find a leg made of leather straps and iron ribs. The original I left at Sharpsburg." "As for me," remarked the second, "if you will take the trouble to feel this left arm, you will discover that the bone between the shoulder-blade and the elbow, to the length of about five inches, has been removed. When I stand upon my right foot, also, I am balancing on my toes, the heel being gone. Result of bullets in the second battle of Manassas." The third youth scarcely knew what to say, but looked daggers at the cynical old codger, and finally broke out: "The same sort of talk forced me in. I was a shaking skeleton when I joined, and on the first march I broke down, got put in one of the meanest hospitals in the country, and came out paralyzed in one side." (Here he held up a shriveled and lifeless arm.) "And may I ask, Sir," he added, "what keeps you out? You seem to be in excellent vigor." "Me? I? Way—ahem!—I'm over forty-five."

Trade Restrictions—Letter from Secretary Chase to Hon. E. B. Washburne.

TREASURY DEP'T., Sept. 4, 1863.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Galena, Ills.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 27th ult., referring for my earnest attention a letter from Gen Vandever to you in relation to commercial restrictions at New Orleans, in which he says that boats are arriving there from above, but they are not permitted to carry anything back—that whatever is shipped is sent around by sea to the Eastern cities, &c.

So far as I know, no order of regulation has ever been prescribed by any officer of this Department which does not leave communication between New Orleans and the loyal and patriotic Northwest as free and unrestricted as between that city and the seaboard States. If any such exists, and my attention is called to it, I will cheerfully and promptly annul or modify it. Very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—Meantime General Vandever's letter and your indorsement will be referred to the Supervisor's special agent for the agency which includes Louisiana, for his special attention.

An Elegant Rebel Extract.

The Selma *Register,* published at one of the most important interior towns in Alabama, in an editorial on the state of affairs at Natchez, excitedly says:

One singular custom has been introduced in Natchez that we suppose will be followed elsewhere, that of compelling ladies who may wish to attend divine service upon the Sabbath day, to procure a Provost Marshal's pass, which must be presented to a pair of drunken blue bellies, who are stationed at each church door. Just think of it a moment, reader! Before our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters can have permission to worship God in the temples which have been dedicated to his name, they must pass the ordeal of insult at the hands of a dirty, thieving set of rapscallions, hardly fit to have their heads blown off and used as manure for the next cotton crop. And yet there are to be found men who occasionally hope that the glorious Union will be once more reconstructed. Could they be compelled to reside for a short time, with their families, within the corporate limits of Nashville, they would wish every puritanic knave who hails from Lincolndom plunged into a bath of boiling brimstone, with the privilege of knowing that their agonies were to prove eternal. They would then acknowledge that if God made man in his own image, the Yankee scoundrels are counterfeits.

Who Fired at the Dead Negro?

[From the Portland Press.]

There is much humorous discussion going on among our returned Maine soldiers, as to which battery or regiment from Down East fired a charge of canister at a "dead darkey."

It seems that a day or two after one of the rebel raids near Washington, a regiment of infantry, with a battery of light artillery, was sent out to hunt up the raiders. As they advanced, they espied what they took to be a company of rebel infantry, throwing up intrenchments near a wood about half a mile off, across a valley that intervened. No sooner were they espied than the pieces were unlimbered, and a round of canister given, which, striking in their midst and wounding several, sent the rest, at double quick, to the rear and out of sight.

On advancing to the supposed breastworks, it was found that it was after all the funeral of a poor contraband whom his sable brethren were committing to his last home, and that the shot had not only knocked over the corpse, but wounded several of the mourners.

The soldiers had to complete the services, and have since then been frequently joked in camp for attending the funeral of the first contraband who was buried in Virginia with a salute of artillery over his grave.

Spy Hung in Lawrence.

John Calloo was tried in Lawrence on Monday, by a jury selected by the citizens. It was proved that he knew of the raid and moved his family out of town on Thursday night. After being sentenced to be hung as a spy, he confessed that he came in with Quantrel, and that he killed the widow Allen's son. He was then hung.—*Leavenworth Conservative,* 12th.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A person can live comfortably in Japan for two cents a day, or fourteen cents a week. A first class house costs thirty dollars.

—At a recent election held at Fort Gibson, John Ross was re-elected Chief of the Cherokee Nation for the term of four years, and Lewis Downing, Lieut. Colonel of the 3d Cherokee Indian regiment, United States, was elected second Chief for the same period.

—Quails are so plenty in Muscatine, Iowa, that the boys are killing them daily in the streets.

—Henry Gilbert has been arrested in Washington for threatening to destroy property belonging to William E. Sinn, manager of Canterbury Hall in that city. Gilbert entered into a contract with Mr. Sinn to make satisfactorily, at a certain cost, the necessary preparations for the performance of "The Ghost" at the Canterbury, and to do the same for no other establishment in the city of Washington. Gilbert, however, did do it for another establishment, and that, too, at a considerably less cost. Mr. Sinn, upon hearing this, refused to give Gilbert more than he received at the other establishment, since he had broken the contract. Gilbert thereupon threatened and attempted to destroy the "ghost" preparations at the Canterbury, when he was arrested.

—One hundred and seventy-five sacks of rice of the new crop was received here yesterday. This rice, which is of superior quality, comes from two different parties in Plaquemines Parish, W. E. Thompson, esq., and Theodore Lassaade, esq., and is consigned to the house of Firmin Martin, one of the largest dealers in creole rice in this city. Last year, the first lot of creole rice of the season was offered for sale in this market on the 30th of September.—*New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 5.*

—The man who collects the names of soldiers for the town records of Adams, Mass., was recently the questioner in the following conversation, the "lady of the house" replying: "Have you any friends in the war, madam?" "No." "Any relatives?" "No." "Do you know anybody from this neighborhood who is in the army?" "No." As he was leaving, a bright thought struck her, and she rushed to the door, exclaiming, "Oh, my husband has gone to the war!"

—It is related that a diffident Hartford bachelor went to the sea shore in August to seek refuge from the loneliness of the celibacy, and one dark evening, enjoying the breeze on the piazza of his hotel, happened to take a seat that had just been vacated by the husband of a loving wife, with whom the happy man had been chatting. In a few moments the lady returned, and mistaking the stranger for her husband, lovingly encircled his neck, and gave him an affectionate kiss, with the remark, "Come, darling, is it not about time to retire?" He did not faint, but the shock was very severe.

—A scout who has been in Texas some four months has just arrived at St. Louis. He reports Gen. Sam. Houston at Independence in feeble health. The crop of corn in Texas is excellent. Wheat tolerably good. Crops generally better than last year. Everything like groceries and dry goods very scarce, and command high prices. Salt almost impossible to obtain. Quinine worth $150 an ounce in gold. The only way they obtain supplies is via El Paso, from Chihuahua, by Mexican trains. At San Antonio there is a rich Spaniard named Lavaro, who is at the head of the traffic in Mexican contraband articles, such as quinine, &c.

—The following letter is an example of the mode in which emancipation is being effected in Missouri:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 8.

To Conductor of P. C. R. R.:

The negro man Jacob, who bears this pass, and his wife Susan, have permission to travel on your road to Atchison, Kansas, to make their homes in that place. They also have the privilege to travel back to visit their friends here any time they wish to do so. If they can't make a living in Kansas they can go anywhere they may desire. They have been good servants, and will be good citizens wherever they go. They have permission to take their goods with them to Kansas.

(Signed.) JACOB S. KELLY.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

1,000 Laborers Wanted.

The undersigned, contractors for the construction of the Union Pacific Railway, want laborers immediately.

The Highest Wages Paid, and Regularly, $1.50 per day.

Competent OVERSEERS, with a salary of from [illegible] per month.

Laborers not likely to be Drafted.

SAMUEL HALLET & CO.
Leavenworth Kansas, August 13, 1863.
Apply to J. R. PALM, Agent, National Bank, No. 2 South Clark st., Chicago.

READ! READ!!—A big thing [illegible] T. C. LAMB.

LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH." Hagan's "Magnolia Balm," [illegible] "Oriental Cream." At the Central Prescription Drug Store. BUCK & RAYNER, [illegible] Clark street.

LEAD MACHINERY!—The full and complete GRINDING AND ROLLING MACHINERY [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible] HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 21 Cedar street, New York City.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible]

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND Extract Benne Plant [illegible]

HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.—Ladies who would like to do their own Sewing [illegible] "TWISTED LOOP STITCH" Willcox & Gibb's Sewing Machine [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO'S, 133 LAKE STREET. HIGHEST BUSINESS INTERESTS [illegible] "EMPIRE LOCK STITCH" [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO'S, 133 LAKE STREET.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 45 and 47 Lake Street, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLERY HARDWARE Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Horse Collars, Blankets, Whips, Lashes, —AND— Harness Leather.

A. ORTMAYER & CO, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS, Whips, Horse Blankets, Plough Harness, &c., &c. 44 LAKE STREET, UP-STAIRS.

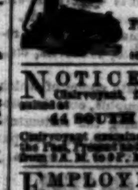
FRUIT JARS AND CANS.—We have a large and complete assortment of FRUIT JARS, COMPRISING BAKER & LYMAN'S Tin Cans to Solder, HARTELL, STONE & CO'S Tin Cans to Cement. [illegible] Hardware, Builders' Material, Nails, Butcher's Files, Warranted Edge Tools, SILVER-PLATED WARE, [illegible] A. & G. H. MILLER, State street, Chicago.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT ILL. [illegible] Annual List for Taxes [illegible] Tenth Day of September, 1863, and ending on the 24th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. PHILLIP WADSWORTH, Assessor First Dist. Ill.

FALL BULLETIN. 1863. HARDWARE. HARDWARE. ERASTUS CORNING & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Nos. 451 and 453 Broadway, Albany, [illegible] Foreign and Domestic Shelf Hardware For the FALL TRADE. [illegible] ERASTUS CORNING & CO.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—Fifth Annual Sale of J. C. MAHONY'S CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS. [illegible] Cans well filled and Warranted Every Time. [illegible]

SALT, SALT, SALT, At the Agency of the Salt Company of Onondaga. [illegible] Office 132½ South Water st. Chicago. E. HASKIN, Agent.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Of all sizes. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, [illegible] 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET.

EMPLOYMENT.—Agents [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT.—A few good [illegible]

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—Immense stock [illegible]

GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT WEST.—Stereoscopic Views [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

NOT ALCOHOLIC. A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT A PURE TONIC. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa., WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, [illegible] NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY. [illegible]
Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
PARTICULAR NOTICE. [illegible] Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers. [illegible] BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! [illegible] Price Per Bottle 75 Cents, Or Half Doz. for $4.00. [illegible] Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, JONES & EVANS, [illegible]

REMOVAL. H. W. HINSDALE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Have removed to their New Store, 48 & 50 South Water St., Corner of Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST., NEW YORK.

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. MISS C. ALICE BAKER, [illegible] On the 1st of October, A Gymnasium for Ladies & Children. [illegible] Terms—Per Quarter of Ten Weeks, Two Lessons each Week, $6.00.

STEAM ENGINE.—A new Steam Engine, 15 by 30 inch Cylinder, FIFTY HORSE POWER, [illegible] SANFORD B. PERRY, 161 Washington street.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. [illegible]

FOR PRESERVING PEACHES USE THE Lyman Self-Sealing Jar. For sale by the dozen or gross. THOS. T. BYRNE, [illegible] Lake st.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!! [illegible] WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR. [illegible] GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall Street, New York.

GENT'S LINEN COLLARS, WHOLESALE AT LOW PRICES. 78 Randolph Street, (Up-Stairs.) GOODRICH & LAWSON.

TAR! TAR!—Best quality of STOCKHOLM AND NORWAY TAR, [illegible]

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. [illegible] BENEFIT OF MR. HACKETT, [illegible] THE MAN OF THE WORLD, Or, A HINT TO FATHERS AND POLITICIANS. [illegible] MONS. MALLET, Or, THE MISTAKES OF THE POST OFFICE. [illegible] LOVE'S SQUABBLES. [illegible]

MUSEUM HALL. MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S LAST CONCERTS WILL OCCUR AS FOLLOWS: [illegible] A GRAND SACRED CONCERT, [illegible]

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS WILL OPEN AT Bryan Hall, for One Week Only, COMMENCING On Monday Evening, Sept. 14th, AND Every Evening during the Week. [illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. JOHN G. MELLEN, General Manager. JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements. Museum open Day and Evening From 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. A NEW FEATURE. Introduction of a beautiful AQUARIA, [illegible] THE GREAT ZEUGLODON, NINETY-SIX FEET LONG. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. AT AUCTION. ON WEDNESDAY, September 23d, AT 10 O'CLOCK, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID LIGHT TOP BUGGY AT AUCTION. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, HOLD REGULAR SALES Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c. Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE Auction Sales —OF— BOOTS & SHOES —BY— Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET. EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY At 10 A. M. prompt. [illegible] PRIVATE SALE Throughout the week. [illegible] LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST. GORE, WILLSON & CO 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, [illegible]

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING Establishment. MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, And all descriptions of MILL GEARING, And dealers in OLD DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTH, AND ALL KINDS OF MILL FURNISHING. The Lowest Rates Maintained.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 29th, 1863. STORAGE. [illegible]

TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS, and others. WILSON'S Patent Steam Rendering Tank. [illegible] THREE HUNDRED TANKS [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS [illegible]

DANDELION COFFEE [illegible]

TO BRITISH RESIDENTS [illegible]

Special Notices.

AT AN END!—No one [illegible] BLACK OR BROWN [illegible] DYE [illegible]

AND AGUE!—Fever and Ague [illegible]

HILLIARD, Office 68 Randolph [illegible]

JAMES, (formerly of New [illegible]

[illegible]AN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. [illegible] S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

PILES! PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS [illegible] J. YOUNG [illegible]

S. HUNTER AND VON [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible] PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford [illegible]

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, [illegible] JAMES LEWIS, M. D., SURGEON, OCULIST, AND AURIST, [illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID [illegible]

Express Lines.

1863. Western Transportation Company AND WESTERN EXPRESS. [illegible] NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, —ALSO— THE WESTERN EXPRESS, [illegible] J. W. TUTTLE, [illegible]

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE, OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. [illegible]

SALT— G. A. SALT [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible]

BENEFIT of MR. MACKENZIE [illegible]

THE MAN OF THE WORLD, Or, A HINT TO FATHERS AND POLITICIANS. [illegible]

MONS. MALLET, Or, THE MISTAKES OF THE POST OFFICE. [illegible]

LOVE'S QUARRELS. [illegible]

MUSEUM HALL.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S

LAST CONCERTS

WILL OCCUR AS FOLLOWS:

[illegible]

A GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

[illegible]

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S

MINSTRELS

WILL OPEN AT

Bryan Hall, for One Week Only,

COMMENCING

On Monday Evening, Sept. 14th,

AND

Every Evening during the Week.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. [illegible]

Museum open Day and Evening. From 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.....Children, 15 cents.

A NEW FEATURE, Introduction of a beautiful

AQUARIA,

With a variety of Living Fishes. [illegible]

THE GREAT ZEUGLODON, NINETY-SIX FEET LONG. [illegible] AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY AND EVENING.

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GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] HOLD REGULAR SALES Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c. [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION. [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE

Auction Sales

-OF-

BOOTS & SHOES

-BY-

Gore, Willson & Co.,

54 LAKE STREET.

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY At 10 A. M. prompt.

[illegible] PRIVATE SALE [illegible] LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT

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Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST.

GORE, WILLSON & CO, 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, [illegible] S. NICKERSON.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING Establishment. MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, And all descriptions of MILL GEARING, And dealers in OLD DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTH, AND ALL KINDS OF MILL FURNISHING. The Lowest Rates Maintained. [illegible]

CHICAGO, AUGUST 29th, 1863. STORAGE. [illegible] ONE CENT PER BUSHEL. [illegible] ALBERT STURGES & CO.

TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS, and others. WILSON'S Patent Steam Rendering Tank, [illegible] THREE HUNDRED TANKS [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS [illegible]

DANDELION COFFEE.— [illegible]

BRITISH RESIDENTS. [illegible]

[illegible] MIND!—No one [illegible]

[illegible] AND AGUE!—Fever and Ague [illegible]

[illegible] HILLIARD, Office 68 Randolph [illegible]

[illegible] JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) [illegible]

[illegible] MAGNOLIA BALM. [illegible] BARNES & CO., General Agents 20 Broadway, N. Y.

PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS, [illegible] FISTULA, BLIND [illegible]

DR. HUNTER AND VON [illegible]

[illegible] BIGELOW, [illegible] PHYSICIAN, [illegible]

GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible]

[illegible] CURE WARRANTED. [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford [illegible]

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, [illegible]

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MERCHANTS' DISPATCH [illegible] FREIGHT LINE, [illegible] MANAGED BY THE [illegible] EXPRESS CO. [illegible]

[illegible] SALT [illegible]

Educational.

CHICAGO FEMALE SEMINARY. MISS A. H. GREY, Principal. [illegible] In the Ladies Department, No. 61 of the Musical Union Rooms, [illegible] COURSE OF STUDY. [illegible]

Wesleyan Female College, of Cincinnati, [illegible] 21 MUSICAL ROOMS, Between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The Eighth Year of this School for Young Ladies, Misses LANE and BAKER, Principals, will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, At the School House, Wabash Avenue. A Course of Gymnastics, According to Dr. Dio Lewis' new system, taught by a graduate of his Normal School of Physical Education, will be included in the tuition.

IMMANUEL HALL, NEAR CHICAGO. Rev. ROSWELL PARK, D. D. RECTOR AND PROPRIETOR. A Family School for Boys, and Academy for Young [illegible]

THE MISSES STEVENS' School for young Ladies and Misses, 68 THIRD AVENUE. The Fall Term of this School will begin on MONDAY, the 7th of September. A few small boys will be received.

THE CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 166 Cass street, North Side. [illegible] F. G. BERTEAU, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of solid and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy New York.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, At 81 Wabash avenue. The eighth year of this Institution opens on Monday, the 21st of September, next. [illegible] Z. GROVER, Principal.

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking law of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 8th day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. R. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 Wall St., New York, WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS [illegible] VERMILYE & CO.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Successors to J. W. Drexel & Co., 43 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business. Read, Drexel & Co., New York. Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at 22 LASALLE STREET. Capital, - - - - $250,000. [illegible]

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO., BANKERS, Corner Lake and Clark streets. A general banking business transacted.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. 23 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] INCORPORATED IN 1861. [illegible]

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing [illegible] C. G. Wicker & Co. [illegible] CHAS. G. WICKER, JOEL H. WICKER, FRANK C. TAYLOR. Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership [illegible] MUNGER, WHEELER & CO., [illegible] WESLEY MUNGER, GEORGE ARMOUR, [illegible] CHARLES W. WHEELER, LUCIUS NEWBERRY, ALBERT G. MORSE, [illegible] Chicago, September 15th, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm name of NORTON, CHAPMAN & CO., For the purpose of transacting A General Commission Business. In Flour and Western Produce, at No. 5 Gov't Block. [illegible] Portland, Sept. 1, 1863.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of SAYRE & DAVIS, Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY SAYRE, W. H. DAVIS. Chicago, Sept. 7, 1863. The business heretofore carried on by the above firm will be continued by the undersigned [illegible] H. SAYRE.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm heretofore [illegible] JONES & SMALL. Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1863.

JONES & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, Blank Book Manufacturers, AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS. 122 Lake Street, Chicago.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! [illegible] LUMP, LARGE EGG, SMALL EGG, RANGE, CHESNUT AND NUT. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

Jem Mace and Joe Goss in the Ring.

Goss Knocked Senseless and Mace the Victor.

[From the London Telegraph, 2d.]

The contest between Mace and Goss for the sum of £1,000, was arranged to come off yesterday at Wootton Hassett, a few miles below Swindon, on the Great Western Railway. The men, with their seconds, backers, friends, and the usually large assembly of roughs, left the Great Western terminus, at Paddington, at half-past four o'clock a. m., and reached the scene of the intended encounter soon after 8 o'clock. The ring was formed about a mile from Wootton Hassett station, and the men took up their positions, and were sparring cautiously, when the police arrived before a blow had been exchanged.

The referees ordered that the fight should then take place at Purfleet. This of course involved a journey back to London, and thence to the Fenchurch street station. It was 1 p. m. before they had reached Paddington; but no time was lost in proceeding to the other station, where an ordinary train was taken to Purfleet.

Here the ring was again pitched at 5 o'clock, and the fight took place.

THE FIGHTING.

The fight was scarcely worthy of the name. It was dodging on one side and dignified nonchalance, not unmingled, perhaps, with a spice of contempt, on the other.

From the very first Goss recommenced his Wootton Hassett tactics. He would not stand up to Mace. He dodged and ducked and shirked and shallied and writhed and worked all the muscles in his back sooner than take a blow from Mace. He evidently feared that sledgehammer fist. He would run round the ring and try to make Mace lose patience, as well he might have done. He would next pretend to make a stand and deliver a blow, and when Mace was ready would squirm—there is no other word for it—out of his adversary's reach, amid the cheers of his friends and the hisses and groans of everybody else. It might have been his game, as his advocates repeated; but we beg to say again that it certainly was not fighting.

Nearly half an hour was wasted by this manœuvring of Goss in the first two rounds. In the fourth he managed to plant a good hit in Mace's eye, which immediately closed. In the succeeding rounds, Mace sent him to the ground frequently, and he Mace once or twice; but there was, at least on Goss' part, no fighting of which an average schoolboy would not be thoroughly ashamed.

Mace at the twelfth round, showed little sign of punishment, and Goss was not much worse, though he had a deep cut over his left eye and another on the right side of his mouth, as well as one or two bruises on the body. Mace remained perfectly cool and collected, while Goss was evidently wearing himself out by his stupid dodging.

Mace was generally first up to time, and after the twelfth round it was evidently an effort—although always a smiling one—for Goss to get up and meet him. But he would continue his shirking, and all the advice of his backers would not induce him to go in and meet Mace's fist. Yet, to hear his friends shout, one would have thought that there had never been seen such fighting.

In the sixteenth round Mace, as was apparent to every eye, was getting quite out of patience with the dodging of his opponent, and as the latter wormed around the ring, Mace contented himself with resting his hands on his hips, and following him watchfully with his eye. With still more apparent contempt, he in the next round folded his arms, keeping ready all the time to meet Goss' feints, which any moment might have become hard realities. At the finish of this round both fell.

In the eighteenth and last round, Goss again trying his dodging, did not get away in time, and Mace delivered on his right upper jaw a blow which, in two senses, was a "thousand pounder." The crash could be heard five or six yard off. It would have felled a bullock.

Goss fell on his forehead insensible and apparently dead, and for nearly five minutes the utmost efforts of his backers could not restore him.

The sponge was thrown up in acknowledgment of Goss' defeat, and Mace's backers in their jubilation went so far as to kiss their champion, who proceeded as quickly as the the embarrassing attentions of the crowd would permit to don his clothes, looking very little worse after his hundred minutes' fighting than he did when he stripped in the morning.

[From the London Times, Sept. 2.]

It was five minutes to five in the afternoon before the men had again taken their places in the ring.

In the first, or rather the second round, Mace tried to force Goss into a corner. The latter succeeded, however, in dealing his antagonist a blow with his left on the eye, which brought the first blood. Exchanges ensued in favor of Mace; until Goss retreated, and in so doing fell. So ended the first round, which last eight minutes.

In the next both men came up eagerly. After a good deal of sparring, which lasted twenty-six minutes, Mace made a rush for close quarters, but his feet slipped and he fell between Goss' legs.

In the fourth round Mace dealt Goss a blow which knocked him down. The round lasted thirty-five minutes.

In the next struggle both men fell, and rolled side by side. Mace was up first, and the fighting which ensued was all in his favor until Goss was down.

In round seven Goss went down again.

Both fell in the next round, Goss under, and in that which followed the latter was forced to the ropes, where, after some stiff wrestling, both went down again, Mace under.

In round the tenth Mace dealt his antagonist a heavy blow on the left eye, and both went down.

In round eleven Mace brought down Goss.

In rounds twelve and thirteen, however, Goss threw his antagonist and fell on him, still keeping his hold while on the ground.

In rounds fourteen and fifteen, Goss fell in endeavoring to get away.

In round sixteen he was felled to the ground.

In round seventeen both men fell; but in eighteen a blow on the nose again prostrated Goss.

The last round was a tedious one. A left handed blow on the nose and a right handed one on the jaw prostrated Goss, who fell with his head doubled up under him in a state of insensibility.

Mace then advanced to the referee and called out, "Have I won, sir?" upon which he was assured that the stakes were his.

The company then returned to London, chiefly by the Dartford route.

THE REPULSE AT SUMTER.

How it was Accomplished.

[Correspondence Philadelphia North American.]

During the afternoon our shells set fire to some of the buildings in Moultrieville, and extended completely around the fort. It continued during the evening, lighting up the heavens with the lurid glare of conflagration. In the early part of the day the Admiral signalled to Gilmore, requesting the loan of some of his boats for an expedition which he had planned for this evening. The General replied that they were all in Vincent's Creek, impossible to get over in time, and now in constant use for picketing. He would be obliged to decline. The Admiral, it appears, did not tell General Gilmore the destination of the expedition or request his co-operation. The army had also a plan for an attack—even an assault on Sumter, and the placing of the old flag on the battlements. The General informed the Admiral that he should make the attempt to take possession of the ruins during the night, and immediately an answer was returned that the navy proposed doing the same thing. The 24th Massachusetts and the 10th Connecticut volunteers, under command of Col. Osborne, of the former regiment, were selected to perform the honorable duty. Their instructions were, if they found the navy already there, to retire; if not, attack the fort with 400 picked men, and if successful, burn a red light from the ramparts.

The soldiery set out about 10 o'clock, with plans well matured, a band of resolute, determined, enthusiastic men, and quietly they rounded Gregg and neared the memorable ruin. The night was propitious, and everything was moving smoothly on. When within a quarter of a mile of their destination, the navy were discovered already there, about to commence the assault. According to order, the army withdrew and allowed the navy the glory of putting the colors on a fort which they had done nothing to subdue. Our naval brethren, five hundred strong, as they reached the debris, were greeted with a volley of musketry, perhaps sixty pieces. Flag Lieutenant Preston and seventy (!) men clambered up the ruins, and were taken prisoners. Hand grenades were thrown among the marines preparing to follow; they were staggered by the explosion, fired a volley from their carbines at the fort; opened their boat howitzer on the fort! let all the rebels in the harbor know what they were about; received the fire of the James Island batteries, Fort Johnson, Battery Bee, Simkins, Beauregard, Moultrie, and a ram which ran down from Charleston, had six boats sunk, several lives lost, and then skedaddled. Red lights were burned from Sumter to enable the rebel gunners to see, and we, poor over-confident mortals at headquarters, thought the coveted ruins was ours. Pop went the corks, though wakened at midnight, and high in the goblets flowed the sparkling Catawba! This morning told the story; the rebel flag still flaunted from the gorge wall, and the navy were ingloriously whipped. At daybreak the Admiral sent another flag of truce to inquire of the rebel General "how many men did I loose last evening!" With a few comments we close the last ten days' history.

Gen. Gilmore, as we have before remarked, was sent here to reduce Sumter. Nearly three weeks ago this was done. Morris Island is now entirely within the Federal lines. Stop the plunging fire of Sumter, and the navy would go into Charleston! Each day since the 8th of August the story has been "the navy will go in to-night," but each night some new ghost would appear, and the Admiral postponed the hour in which he should commence his part of the programme. Occasionally they would move up within a couple of thousand yards from the trio of forts, make wonderfully effective fire for such a range, and then haul off and allow the garrison to restore things as they were, and on one occasion to mount a new gun at midday. They appear to act without any well digested plan. Seventeen days have elapsed since Sumter was silenced, and they have little more knowledge of the obstructions they will have to encounter in going into Charleston than they had two months ago. The [illegible] than they had two months ago. It is well known [illegible]

have been increasing many fold the obstacles in their way beyond the city by chains and torpedoes under water, and new formidable offensive works on shore. True it is that the navy—say rather the Ironsides—has been of great assistance to the land force; but in regard to their part of the programme nothing has as yet really been commenced. For Gilmore to do more, he must change his entire plan and base, call for an additional force of 25,000 men, and establish himself on James Island. Unless, then, the navy comes resolutely and completes soon the duty before them, our victory will be but a fruitless one.

Our criticism on Battery Wagner is that it is a model of engineering skill; that it is one of the most formidable defences ever constructed, but—it is in the wrong place. Had Wagner been situated at the extreme southerly portion of the island, even the same position which Gilmore took on the morning of the 10th of July, we would never probably have been able to effect a landing, and so never have mounted our guns within breaching distance of Sumter. Now we have the key to Charleston. It can be destroyed by a single gun on Gregg; the westerly face of Sumter may be blown up and with sand bags be made an earthwork—a gun can there be placed in position that will effect the same purpose. Yet still we cannot take possession—we can only burn. The navy alone can occupy. The onus of the campaign, however, has been borne by the land forces, and they look to the men of the sea to complete the task they have of themselves nearly accomplished.

The Laugh on the Other Side.

The Richmond Whig of Friday last has an article headed "A Drama Spoiled," in which it goes on to say that the "nice Yankee scheme" to raise on Sumter the identical flag which "Major Anderson carried away when that fort was reduced in 1861," has been spoiled by the capture of the flag in one of the barges from which an assault was made on the fort some nights ago. "How Beauregard," says the Whig, "contrived to capture the very barge which contained Major Anderson's flag is a mystery. Some will say this was only a piece of his usual good luck; but we cannot so regard it, for the highest authorities here do not consider him lucky. We prefer to believe that the flag was captured in strict accordance with 'Little Bo-peep's plan.'"

Now it may be a pity to explode this story of the Whig, but truth compels us to say it is wholly without foundation in fact. The Sumter flag is in this city to day, and could not, of course, have been captured by the rebels. On the 13th of April, 1861, when the storm flag was shot away, Lieut. Hall picked it up, and Sergeant Peter Hart, then as now of our police force, nailed it to the staff on the rampart wall, under the concentrated fire of the enemy. When Sumter was evacuated Major Anderson ordered Sergeant Hart to haul down the flag, which he did, carrying it, when the gallant garrison marched out, to the boat "General Clinch." Subsequently he went on board the Baltic, and when she arrived in the bay, with the officers and others of the garrison on board, he hoisted the flag at the mizen-mast, whence it floated as the steamer sailed into port. The flag was taken from the Baltic in the possession of Major Anderson; and remains in this city, where it was then deposited.

So Beauregard has not been "lucky;" he has only given another proof of his capacity in the use of the long bow.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Prentice has a Boy Named After Him.

An accomplished lady of a neighboring county writes us a pleasant business letter, and adds at the close:

I send you the name of my Union boy, five weeks old, Geo. D. Prentice James P. Grant Orlando H. Rosecrans Stanley Berryman Burnside Adams. I know that you will say that it is sufficient to represent one county."

We heartily thank Mrs. Adams for our part of the compliment. We consider it no little honor that our name is made the capital of such a magnificent Corinthian column, and we trust that Gen. Grant, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Stanley, Gen. Berryman, and Gen. Burnside will be gratified with the positions assigned them. We hope and believe that Gen. McClellan, Gen. Meade, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Gilmore, Gen. Steele, Gen. Rousseau, and others will not be envious. Mrs. A. may have large honors in reserve for them all.

Our blessing upon the little Geo. D. Prentice J. P. G. O. H. S. B. B. Adams. May he not be smothered or crushed under his name. May he bear it stoutly up as Atlas shouldered the sky, instead of groaning beneath it as the giants did beneath Mount Ætna. If our common father Adam had been burdened with as much name as this little Adams five weeks old, he would probably have been not only the first man but the last. But fortunately for him, there was no such editor and keeper then as there are now to name him after.—*Louisville Journal.*

—The old South Church in Portsmouth, N. H., which was built in 1731, was sold, a few days since, for $900.

Dry Goods.

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.

STRYKER & CO.,

141 LAKE STREET

Are now opening and will be daily receiving

NEW FALL GOODS,

Dress Goods,	Ribbons,
Prints,	Embroideries,
Hosiery and Gloves,	Linens
Cottons,	Silks,
Flannels,	Cloths,

1000 Balmoral Skirts,

OF ALL QUALITIES.

HOOP SKIRTS,

OF THE BEST MAKES.

Shawls in Great Variety.

Fall Styles of Cloaks,

IN ALL QUALITIES.

A fine stock of Ladies and Gents

Under Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for cash.

Call Before Purchasing

AT STRYKER & CO'S.

Cement

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! [illegible]

Applicable to the useful Arts. [illegible] Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement [illegible]

Its Combination. [illegible]

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, [illegible]

Jewelers. JEWELERS will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

Families. It is especially adapted to Leather, [illegible]

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant, that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use.

Remember. REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances. [illegible]

Finis. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, [illegible] Wholesale Druggists, [illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SAWED LUMBER. ORDNANCE OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, September 5th, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the following material: White Oak—54,000 feet. White Pine—122,000 feet. [illegible] T. J. TREADWELL, Capt. of Ordnance, Commanding.

Watches.

WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES [illegible] $13.50 TO ARRANDALE & CO., 15 Broadway. [illegible] GOLD LEVER WATCH, [illegible]

WATCHES. SOLDIERS! Both Conscripts and Volunteers!! [illegible]

Railway Timekeepers, With Heavy Sterling Silver Cases, Especially Adapted for Army Sales. [illegible]

Magic Time Observers! The Perfection of Mechanism! [illegible]

HUBBARD BROS., Importers, 169 Broadway, New York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. JAMES H. HOES, Successor to Hoard & Hoes. 117 LAKE ST., MANUFACTURER OF Silver Ware and Solid Gold Jewelry. This, the oldest established House in Chicago, [illegible] French Fans, Opera Glasses, Card Cases, Port Monnaies, Bronze and Parian Vases, Statuary, Parlor Clocks, Epergne Stands, and various other articles. Silver Ware and Diamond Work made to order. [illegible] CHRONOMETER and LEVER WATCHES, [illegible] GENEVA WATCHES, [illegible] JAS. H. HOES.

Insurance.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. CHARTERED 1810. Assets May 1st, 1863, $1,135,330.60. Income larger than that of any American Company whose business is exclusively that of FIRE INSURANCE. Office of Western Department, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and South western States, 122 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Agencies in all principal towns and cities. All losses in Western Department settled through this office. G. F. BISSELL, General Agent. Agency for Chicago and vicinity with HUBBARD & HUNT, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

HOME INSURANCE. Garden City Insurance Company, OF CHICAGO. Cash Capital - - - - - $200,000 Office No. 1 Board of Trade Building. JOHN C. HAINES, President. GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Vice President. HENRY H. BROWN, Secretary. Board of Directors. [illegible] This Company insure the safer class of property against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as other [illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York. F. S. Winston, Pres't. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863, $9,225,110.79. [illegible] General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, [illegible] Chicago.

Commission Merchants.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers, Provision Dealers and General COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] GALLOWAY & CO.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. [illegible]

[illegible] S.—T.—1860—X. [illegible] LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA. [illegible]

S.—T.—1860—X. [illegible]

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES. [illegible] REV. J. S. CATHORN. [illegible] ASA CURRIN. [illegible] GAGE & WAITE. [illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

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Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Known all over the United States.

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Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

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Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

GREENBACKS are GOOD,

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Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent. [illegible]

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OF THE EFFICACY OF

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HEAR THE WITNESSES!

[illegible]

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. MUELLOR.

[illegible]

Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene avenue Presbyterian Church.

[illegible]

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. & E. W. SOUTHWORTH.

[illegible]

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't, JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Chief Clerk.

[illegible]

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospital Steward.

HOSTETTER & SMITH, Proprietors, Pittsburgh Pa. New York Office, No. 4 [illegible] Broadway.

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Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S [illegible]

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, [illegible]

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

[illegible]

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to [illegible]

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ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

SECOND REDUCTION via the VERMONT CENTRAL AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS THE MOST PLEASANT ROUTE EAST! [illegible] S. F. HUBBARD, [illegible] Gen'l Agent. [illegible]

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 326 Miles Double Track. [illegible] THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA [illegible] SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. [illegible]

FREIGHTS. [illegible]

LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

1863. FALL TRADE. 1863. RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES 30 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. We are now offering to the trade one of the largest and BEST SELECTED stocks ever brought to this Market. Having determined to make our BUSINESS CASH ONLY, we will agree to sell our goods As Low as can be Bought In this or any other market. [illegible] RAWSON & BARTLETT.

FALL TRADE. Doggett, Bassett & Hills BOOTS & SHOES AT WHOLESALE. [illegible] DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, [illegible] Lake-st., Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

HATS, CAPS, FUR GOODS, AND BUFFALO ROBES, AT WHOLESALE. E. P. L. BROOM 50 Lake Street, Chicago. [illegible]

E. P. L. BROOM. Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c. 50 Lake Street,..........Chicago.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO., [illegible] Lake street, and [illegible] Wabash avenue, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES, BUCKSKIN GOODS, UMBRELLAS, &c. [illegible] OUR MOTTO IS LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. All orders attended to on day of receipt. [illegible]

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 22 Lake Street, Chicago, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c., [illegible] Hats, Caps, Furs, Buckskin Goods, Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Umbrellas, Ladies' Hats, &c. [illegible] Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs. [illegible] Weber, Williams & Fitch.

THE DE SOTO HOUSE —AT— GALENA, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

BROOM CORN.—We are giving our special attention to the Purchase and Sale of Broom Corn [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

THE CITY.

MUNICIPAL INSPECTION.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

All Suits Against their Appointees to Be Defended by the Board.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the Board of Trade was convened to take into consideration the question of municipal inspection. It will be remembered that the present Common Council have passed certain ordinances taking the inspection of certain articles of merchandise out of the hands of the Board and assigning the duty to noisy, brawling politicians. As a necessary result, the appointees of the Board have been subjected to annoyance and prosecution at the hands of the appointees of the Council, and this meeting was convened to see if their duly appointed Inspectors could not be sustained.

The Board of Directors have taken legal counsel and been advised, that the power of the Board of Trade, under the tenth section of their charter, to appoint inspectors of flour, grain, provisions and other articles therein enumerated, with the declaration that the brand or mark of said Inspectors upon any package shall be evidence between buyer and seller, and shall be binding upon the members of the corporation, as well as upon others assenting to the employment of the Inspectors, is a grant in the nature of a franchise or privilege from the State, which cannot be divested or in any manner impaired by the Legislature, or lost by any means, unless forfeited for abuse; and that all attempts, by municipal ordinances to impose fines upon members of the Board of Trade, or others who have purchased articles branded by the Inspectors of the Board of Trade, for selling without a city inspection, are altogether invalid, and cannot be enforced in the courts. For these reasons, and because the action of the Common Council is highly injurious to the interests of the Board of Trade, and apparently intended to be so, and is also equally injurious to the commercial prosperity of the city itself, the Board of Directors propose to resist legally all such unconstitutional action on the part of the Common Council by defending every suit prosecuted against the members of the Board of Trade for alleged violations of the ordinances relating to your inspection. The resolutions of the Directors is as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors notify the said Board officially that they have taken legal counsel in relation to the inspection of flour, grain, provisions, liquor, lumber, and other articles commonly dealt in by members of the Board of Trade, and are advised that the inspectors by the appointees of the Board of Trade have perfect validity, so as to dispense with any other inspection in the case of the members of such Board, and all other persons assenting to the inspection of such appointees; and that the Board of Trade will defend any and all suits instituted by the city of Chicago, or under its direction or authority, against any member or members of the Board of Trade for alleged violations of municipal ordinances appertaining to the subject of inspection.

Mr. Beatty said that it was proper to say this assurance did not include the inspection of fish. The privileges of the Board on fish inspection is not yet satisfactorily defined, but he hoped to be able to make a report upon this subject also in the course of a few days. The statement and resolution were received with marked satisfaction, and Mr J. W. Sykes offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board of Trade endorse the action of the Directors in the matter of Inspectors, and will uphold them in all actions growing therefrom.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Third Day's Proceedings.

MORNING SESSION.

The Board of Supervisors met again yesterday at ten, a. m., according to adjournment. The following gentlemen were present.

Supervisors—Allen, Alger, Barr, Brown, Cammack, Dalton, Dunlap, Edbrook, Gibbs, Gabel, Gormley, Hoffman, James, Johnson, Kingsley, Keane, Newhouse, Pembroyer, Pendegrast, Reed, Rees, Rexford, Strong, Sheirding, Shelis, Taylor, Warner, Ward, Eli Whitney, S. S. Waltney.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

A petition from the tax-payers of the town of Bloom, was presented, asking the Board to appropriate five hundred dollars to improve and render passable the State Line Road. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A certificate concerning Leander Mott, who had enlisted in Cook County, and failed to receive his bounty was referred to the War Committee.

Sup. Dalton read a communication from O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, in relation to the Illinois Reports belonging to the County Court's office. This communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

JAIL AND JAIL ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Jail, and Jail Accounts recommend the payment of the following bills:

D. S. Hammond, dieting prisoners	[illegible]
D. S. Hammond, summoning jury	40 00
D. S. Hammond, attending court	45 00
B. B. Galpin, bailiff	123 00
A. Reinker, "	67 50
J. Lochbeiler, "	67 50
J. S. Everett, "	49 50
A. H. Merrill, "	67 50
O. S. Merrick, "	67 50
H. Deal, "	67 50
A. Sutton, "	67 50

Ordered to be published.

ARCHER ROAD.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges, to whom was referred the petition of sundry tax payers for the improvement of the Archer Road, reported that, in their judgment, the prayer of the petitioners should be granted.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes presented the following report:

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported that they had the assessment rolls and railroad lists, and recommended that there be added to the assessment rolls of the towns of South Chicago and Palos 5 per cent, and deducted 10 per cent. from the towns of Barrington, Bloom, Calumet, Cicero, Evanston, Hyde Park, Jefferson, Lake, Lake View, Lemont, Leyden, Lyons, Niles, Northfield, Palatine, Schamberg, Wheeling and North; five per cent. from the towns of Bremen, Elk Grove, New Trier and Orland; fifteen per cent. from the town of Thornton; thirty per cent. from the town of Proviso.

The Committee had added to the assessment lists of the real estate of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, the sum of $18,000; to the lists of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the sum of $14,000; to the lists of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the sum of $12,000.

Concurred in.

THE THORNTON JUDGMENT.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of John Caldwell and James Johnson, against whom, as sureties on the bond of Dr. J. A. Richards, a defaulting Collector of the town of Thornton, the county holds a judgment for the amount of the defalcation, reported back the petition without recommendation.

A resolution was offered, relieving John Caldwell from his liability on the judgment, whenever one-half the remainder should be paid, which, after discussion, passed unanimously.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of granting to Judge Bradwell the use of the Supervisors' Room to hold the sessions of the County Court, when not occupied by the quarterly meetings of the Board.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Committee on Education reported in favor of appropriating $150 to pay the expenses of the Teachers' Institute soon to be held at Palatine and Blue Island, as demanded by the School Commissioner. Adopted, and the appropriation ordered.

THE BRIGGS HOUSE MATTER.

Sup. Taylor called up the Briggs House claim, and moved that the Judiciary Committee report upon the subject in the afternoon.

Sup. Dalton thought the Board were asking what they had no right to ask. The suit was commenced, and all the interest the Board had in the matter was not to allow Mr. Tucker to take a default.

Sup. Rees thought the Board should either pay the bill or defend the suit.

An animated discussion here arose, in which Sups. Taylor, Rexford, Rees, Johnson and Allen participated, all resulting in the demand of a report from the Judiciary Committee.

SOLDIERS' ALLOTMENT.

Sup. Culver from the Soldiers Allotment Committee reported as follows:

Since the last meeting of your Board, and their report of June 3, 1863, they have received from the Paymasters [illegible], making a total of [illegible] collected from allotments since the 9th of March last.

[illegible]

No. of Reg't.	Am't Rec'd.	Am't Pd.	Am't on hand.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Battery.	1,119 00	1,109 00	[illegible]

Total [illegible]

The committee is still seriously embarrassed in disbursing these allotments, for the reason of [illegible] in their last report, to wit: the constant changes of residence of many of the families. Yet each succeeding instalment is paid out more readily and easily than the preceding one. Owing to the details and the large correspondence incident to the business, the work of the committee has been attended with much labor and care; but, from a consciousness of the benefit it is conferring upon our soldiers, has been most cheerfully performed.

THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

Sup. Conant offered a resolution that the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, be instructed to construct, before the 1st of January, suitable water tanks and hose, that in case of fire the buildings and the inmates should not be at the mercy of the devouring element. Adopted and the committee so instructed.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, reported in favor of allowing sundry bills amounting in the aggregate to [illegible].

The petition of certain citizens of the 15th Ward asking for a change of the place of holding the election from the present place to the [illegible] House on [illegible] street, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Sup. Taylor moved an adjournment, which was carried. And so the Board adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board was called to order at two o'clock.

MILITIA EXEMPTION.

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred the claim of H. A. Wynkoop for services in making an enrollment of all liable to military duty in the town of West Chicago reported that there was no authority vested in the Board to pay for such service. The report was accepted.

Sup. Culver, for the sake of having the matter properly before the Board, moved that the claim be paid.

Sup. Alger thought that if Mr. Wynkoop were paid for these services, other assessors who had had made no claim could demand payment.

Sup. Dalton examined the question in its legal bearings, and Supervisors Johnson and Strong explained their position, the former advocating immediate payment, and the latter opposing it. Finally, Sup. Dalton moved that Mr. Wynkoop have leave to withdraw his account. Carried.

ABOUT DOGS.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the claim of Mr. Wynkoop for listing 1,400 dogs in the West Division, made a report, recognizing the validity of the claim, and recommending its payment. The amount of the claim is $140.

Sup. Johnson moved that the bill be paid. Lost by a large majority.

POOR HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers recommended the payment of the following bills:

Carl Knott, furnishing provisions	[illegible]
Fred. Demicke, "	[illegible]
Fred. Demicke, " "	[illegible]
Dewey & Co., coal	1,200 00
Mercy Hospital	[illegible]
C. C. Garber, prov	[illegible]
Cooley, Farwell & Co., dry goods	[illegible]
C. C. Garber, Poor House	[illegible]
Bright & French, medicines	[illegible]
M. C. R. R., trans	[illegible]
C. C. R. R., trans	104 10
West'n Trans. Co., trans	[illegible]
D. Horton, harnesses	[illegible]
R. Price, livery	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L. R. R	[illegible]
Tomlinson & Alston, paints, etc	[illegible]
J. M. Stewart, burials	[illegible]
John Durand, meat	[illegible]
Jacob Hirdman, labor	[illegible]
H. G. Van Schaack, hardware	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
H. G. Van Schaack, hardware	[illegible]
Henry Leonburg, for sick	[illegible]
Mercy Hospital	[illegible]
C. Charleston, prov	[illegible]
Gage & Beart, flour	[illegible]
Joseph Wyatt, feeding teams	[illegible]
White & Watrous, lime	[illegible]
R. R. Moss, mason work	[illegible]
Geo. Dunlap, prov	[illegible]
Richard Haywood, prov	[illegible]
J. Kelly, mason work	[illegible]
Sam. Ditchell, labor	154 00
A. B. Johnson & Co., lumber	[illegible]
Pevy & Meachum, brick	[illegible]
E. Goodman, blacksmithing	[illegible]
Mrs. Rupel, labor	[illegible]
Mr. Smith, "	[illegible]
Henry Esterbrook, labor	[illegible]
R. Richards, care insane	[illegible]
Sarah Nelson, labor	[illegible]
A. L. Cooly, "	[illegible]
Walter Grey, "	[illegible]
J. F. Merchant, prov	[illegible]
P. Townsend, labor	[illegible]
Hooker & Jones, seeds	[illegible]
Wm. Kinsella, prov	[illegible]
Coroner's Bill	1,003 00
N. W. Plank Road Co.	[illegible]
J. H. Pahlman, wood	[illegible]
Mrs. Walker, rent	[illegible]
Babcock & Peck, chairs	[illegible]
J. B. Shields, prov	[illegible]
Mrs. Burns, washing	[illegible]
H. H. Husted, clothing	[illegible]
Goss & Hoeg, flour etc	[illegible]
Dr. A. D. Morris, medical	[illegible]
O. Hue, inquest	[illegible]
Hall & Winck, bedsteads	[illegible]
Burley & Tyrell, crockery	[illegible]
Stearns & Co., plaster	[illegible]
John A. Pierrone, labor	[illegible]
Osborne Adams & Co., leather	[illegible]
Small Pox Hospital	[illegible]
Dr. T. W. Sampson, medical	[illegible]
Paul Cornell, prov. etc	[illegible]
H. H. Dalton, committee	[illegible]
R. J. Edbrook, "	[illegible]
Jacksonville Hospital	[illegible]
Mrs. Kinsella, prov	[illegible]
Mrs. "	[illegible]
P. Russell, teamster	[illegible]
F. Harding, expenses	[illegible]
C. Summers, "	[illegible]
C. M. Donnell, inquest	[illegible]
B. Chase, warden	[illegible]
S. H. King, medical	[illegible]
T. Pahlman, stucco	[illegible]
N. T. Brown, prov	[illegible]
A. B. Johnson, com	[illegible]
A. Gibbs, "	[illegible]
S. S. Whitney, "	[illegible]
McDonnel Morgan, Vet. Surgeon	[illegible]
H. Meyers, paupers bill	[illegible]
J. Hooley, team	[illegible]
M. Price, livery bill	[illegible]
Chairman Poor House Com.	[illegible]
C. H. Porchman, bill	[illegible]
L. Beecher, bill	[illegible]
Dr. R. C. McClure, inquest	10 00

THE BRIGGS HOUSE SUIT.

The Committee on Judiciary, who were, by vote ordered to report at the afternoon session, reported that it was expedient for the county to defend the suit.

Sup. Taylor moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the report was adopted, which motion was disposed of under a point of order.

On motion it was voted to draw Jurors on Friday afternoon.

Sup. Dalton moved an adjournment, which passed, and so the Board adjourned.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Address of Bishop Whitehouse.

Yesterday morning opened rather cloudily, and nine o'clock, the hour of re-assembling, found the seats of the delegates but little more than half filled. As the religious services went on, however, the member gradually dropped in, and at the commencement of business nearly all who had reported themselves were present.

The business of the day was prefaced by the usual religious exercises. The Rev. Mathias Magill, of Rock Island conducted the prayer, antecedent to the creed. The first lesson, from the fourth chapter of Isiah, and the second lesson, from the twelfth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, were read by Stephen T. Allen of Trinity Church, Aurora. Prayers were then read by Rev. James W. Coe of Bloomington.

The ordinary business of the day was then entered upon. A call was made by the President of the Convention for local and parochial reports from those who had not already furnished them.

The President then remarked, that although in the order of business no provision was made for calling the roll, the better plan would be to call it entire, in order to enable those whose presence was not officially known to answer to their names; and it was done accordingly.

It was suggested by the Hon. R. B. Servant that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with as unnecessary, a full record being in the opinion of the President without precedent, the minutes were read, and afterwards approved.

The President appointed the following standing Committees:

On the Incorporation of Churches: Rev. J. N. Morrison, Rev. S. C. Judd, Rev. A. C. Calkins.

On Finance: Rev. John Benson, L. B. Otis, and Frederick Stahl.

On Privileges: Rev. Henry Strong, D.D., L.L.D. Rev. D. W. Dresser, Rev. W. De Wolfe, Geo. F. Lee.

On Legislation: Rev. T. N. Benedict, D.D., Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D.; Hon. S. H. Treat, Hon. R. B. Servant.

On the extension of the church, Rev. J. N. Freeman, Rev. J. Wesley Osborne, T. C. Moore, William Wilkinson.

On unfinished business, Rev. John Wilkinson, T. E. Carter.

He also appointed the following tellers of election:

For deputies to General Convention for clerical votes—Rev. Clinton Locke, Grove W. Hotchkiss. For lay votes—Rev. Samuel Goodales and Chas. Urickson.

For Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Illinois—For clerical votes, Rev. H. N. Bishop, Charles Mayo. For lay votes, Rev. H. N. Strong, D. D., D. S. Batchelor.

For Standing Committee—For clerical votes, Rev. J. M. McCulloch, D. D., H. P. Parrish. Lay votes, Rev. George C. Street, J. N. Batton.

Lay delegates whose credentials had not been received, were requested to present them at the Secretary's table.

The report of the Committee on Churches was then called for.

The papers from St. Paul's Church, Kankakee, having passed the proper committee, and been declared correct, that church was by an unanimous vote admitted into union with the Convention.

Next in order of business came the Bishop's annual address.

This was a well written, and exceedingly able production. We can do little more than just allude to the many points touched, and in many cases beautifully enlarged upon by its able author. In one or two instances, however, and where the theme of the discourse has a peculiar local interest, we have taken pains to get the Bishop's exact words. These parts of our sketch are indicated by quotation marks.

The address opened by suggesting the analogy between the Advent, the New Years Day of the church and the New Years Day of the secular world, and continued to dwell at some length and very beautifully on the reflections appropriate to the occasion in that aspect.

The past year of the history of the church had been full of mercy, and the rich blessings enjoyed by the diocese during that interval afforded much reason for thankfulness. [illegible]

[illegible]

The address then alluded, in eloquent and affecting terms to the death of the Bishop of Tennessee. [illegible]

High on the list of American Bishops, we may well mark the late Bishop of Tennessee, large alike in physical frame, mind, heart, and the development of the gentle graces. [illegible]

[illegible] the "Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America," indicating that the writers still clung to a hope of the restoration of the Union. The address also eloquently alluded to the late Rev. Clement C. Moore, the "poet laureate of the Santa Claus," the son of a former Bishop, and an intimate friend of the writer. The circumstances of the country, in their relation to religion and the church, were then passed in review. The address, painting in vivid colors the clouds which now lie so black and frowning in the national sky, expressed the confidence of the writer in the disappearance of the storm and the return of an ultimate prosperity. But the difficulty is that the seeds of our present calamity were engendered in the corruption of our past prosperity. [illegible]

The tenure of the ministerial office is more uncertain. Its prizes are diminished. New tests of opinion are applied to the clergyman outside of the independent of the tests of religious truth. After pointing out some of the considerations which should sustain the profession in this the hour of trial, the address noticed some of the prominent characteristics in the popular and worldly religion of the day; to the fact that ability to draw houses was the great qualification demanded in a clergyman—to the tendency exhibited by the city to disregard their contract obligations with the clergy—to the multitudinous means resorted to for raising money for professedly religious purposes, the excursions, the picnics, the bazaars, to the manifestation of the begging spirit under these and such as these insidiously devised forms to an extent amounting even to extortion—and after holding up these problems to severe animadversion, drew an eloquent parallel between worldly and Christian expediency.

Alluding to his diocesan visitations, the Bishop remarked, that while they occupied a field as large or larger than usual, the time devoted to them had necessarily been more limited, and gave the reasons for this fact.

While on the subject of local preparation for diocesan visitations, he remarked, that every parish with any life would furnish every four persons to be confirmed, provided the minister performed his duty, and he passed from this subject to a view of the labors of the Diocesan during the past year. He spoke of the last session of the Triennial Convention, and of the effect produced upon the minds of its members by the circumstances surrounding their assembling, growing out of the political condition, contrasted with those under which they had met three years before.

The address spoke with disapprobation of the course pursued by the Convention in the publication of the famous "pastoral letter." On Easter Day, in his own church, the Bishop had confirmed thirty-eight persons, and administered the sacrament to over two hundred communicants.

The importance of a vigorous prosecution of religious effort among the Scandinavians of this city, and of giving support and encouragement to the Scandinavian churches, was insisted on.

The address alluded to the circumstances attending the trial and acquittal of the Rev. F. W. Hagar, which took place at Joliet. At one time an effort was made to obtain an injunction, by way of staying the proceedings. This attempt to interfere with the authority of the church the Bishop was determined to oppose, and employed for that purpose the Hon. A. W. Arrington. The argument made by counsel on the point at issue, involving so much of the discipline and liberty of every religious community, is of the highest character, and it is the hope and desire of the writer that it should be published for the edification of the church. A determination to lay the corner-stone of a new church at Peru with Masonic honors, of which the rector of that church as well as the Bishop disapproved, lead to the resignation of Rev. Mr. Allen with the Bishop's approbation, and that church is now without a rector. The laying of the corner stone of a new church at Hyde Park had been attended by difficulties of a similar nature, but the trustees had since acknowledged their error, and that question was now happily adjusted.

At the close of the address the Convention took a recess. At 3 o'clock it again assembled, when first in the order of business was read the Treasurer's report.

The Treasurer remarked after reading the report that this was the first year in the history of the diocese in which the Bishop had received his full salary of $3,000, which the Diocese had contracted to pay him. He also added a remark on the needy condition of the missionary fund.

A report was then made by the Committee on Privileges, on the claims of the contesting delegates from the Churchof St. Ansgarius. In substance that the claims of the parties were so conflicting that they recommended that Mr. Anderson hold his seat as the sole delegate from that church in the Convention. This report of the Committee was, after some debate, received and the committee discharged.

On motion, 850 copies of the journal were ordered to be printed, instead of 750 as heretofore.

A resolution was adopted thanking the citizens of Chicago for their hospitality, as well as divers railroads for courtesies.

Also a resolution thanking the Rev. John Wilkinson for his long-continued services as Secretary.

A motion that a salary of $50 annually be paid to the Secretary, was lost.

A motion was made and carried to refer so much of the Bishop's address as relates to Sunday Schools, to a Committee of three clergymen and two laymen, to report at the next Convention, with reference to the relations of the Sunday School system to families and the church.

The tellers then announced the vote on the standing committee with the following result:

Clerical—Rev I. N. Benedict,
Rev. Clinton Locke,
Rev. L. P. Clover.
Lay—N. B. Kidder, St. James Church.
L. B. Otis, Trinity Church.
F. A. Bryan, St. Johns Church.

The tellers reported that the choice of the Convention for delegates to the National Convention had fallen upon Dr. Samuel Chase, Dr. G. D. Cummins, Dr. H. N. Strong, and Rev. Wm. H. Roberts of the clergy, and Hon. S. H. Treat, Hon. R. B. Servant, S. C. Judd, Esq., and George Green, Esq., of the city. The present incumbents were unanimously re-elected to the trusteeship without the formality of a ballot.

The Committee on Legislation, to whom had been referred the proposed amendment of the canons, reported in favor of referring the whole matter to the decision of the next Convention.

After some debate, the whole matter was laid on the table by a vote of 40 to 16, followed, however, by a notice from Mr. Clarkson that his amendment would, at the next Convention, be called up again.

Rev. Dr. Bishop made a motion to pay the expenses incurred by the assessors who sat on the trial of the Rev. F. W. Hagar, out of the contingent fund. Carried.

Rev. Mr. Smithett presented an account against the diocese, in behalf of the Rev. R. W. Hagar, for expenses incurred in his defence. The account amounted to a few dollars over $2,400, including $2,000 in counsel fees. This last item was struck out at the suggestion of Mr. Hagar's counsel, who were present, and the account then stood at something over $400, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Convention voted to print the argument of Hon. A. B. Arrington, and the decision of Judge Wilson, in the injunction case already alluded to.

After the usual religious exercises, and a most eloquent valedictory by Bishop Whitehouse, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

[illegible]—and, finding a man, succeeded in getting French out, but he was quite dead. Coroner Schmidt held an inquest upon the body yesterday morning, and the jury found a verdict of accidental death.

PROF. FOY'S YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—We learn that the opening of this institution is deferred until the first Monday in January, 1864. The difficulty in obtaining a suitable edifice for its accommodation, and the necessary delay in completing another, are the causes of this postponement. Some of our most prominent citizens are now providing means for the erection of a handsome and commodious building, and the interest manifested and the energy put forth give promise of early and large success. This movement, originating with the friends of Prof. Foy, is complimentary to him as an expression of confidence, and creditable to them, and augurs well for the proposed Institute.

BAIL FIXED FOR CHARLEY NOYES AND HIS BROTHER.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday says: "Judge Clover yesterday fixed the amount of bail to be required for the appearance of Charles and Friend Noyes, to answer to the charge of burglary and larceny. Each will receive liberty on giving bond and adequate security in the sum of $6,000.

LADIES' WAR COMMITTEE ROOMS.—A large number of garments for the destitute families of contrabands at Corinth, are being made up at the War Committee Rooms, at the earnest solicitation of the Commander of the Post. The sufferings of these poor creatures are indescribable. Will not our kind and patriotic ladies turn out en masse to assist in this humane effort?

ALMOST A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A German soap peddler was yesterday backed off the dock near Adams' Mill on South Water street, into the river, with his horse, wagon, and a small boy who was sitting in the wagon with him. Through the exertions of S. Smale, the man, boy and horse were recovered.

FIRST PREMIUMS.—The following dispatch is just received at the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine office in this city:

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 17, 1863.

To GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co., Chicago, Ill.

We have received two first premiums at the Iowa State Fair.

F. W. LUDLOW, Agent.

ALL ABOARD FOR CHICAGO.—The last excursion to this city, for the season, from Belvidere, will come off to-day, leaving that city at seven o'clock.

ENGAGED.—Rev. J. Morgan Smith, of this city, has been engaged by the Congregational Society of Grand Rapids, to minister to them during the next six months.

U. L. A.—An adjourned meeting of the County Council will be held to-day at 2 p. m.

Arrivals at the Soldiers' Home.

The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers Home since our last issue:

E. N. Peterson, H, 4th Minn; C. J. Dabin, D, 4th Minn; L. J. Palmer, H, 15th Ill.; J. Bergstein, D, 27th Wis.; J. Bradley, B, 124th Ill; H. [illegible], B, 3d Mich. Cav.; A. Round, L, 3d Mich. Cav.; L. L. Walker, 1st Minn. Battery; M. F. Barkman, A, 72d Ohio; F. W. Shaw, [illegible], Minn; E. Moc, A, 72d Ohio; Paul H. Bailey, [illegible] Wis; V. F. Peterson, H, 3d Minn; [illegible]; J. Sathers, K, 15th Wis; [illegible] Marshall, K, 1st Wis; O. Colsen, B, 15th Wis; [illegible], Wm. O. Carrett, C, 4th Reg; H. H. Black, B, 12th Ill; S. Barrett, G, 14th Wis; Wm. Burnett, G, 14th Wis; R. McCelroy; G, 14th Wis; R. Scott, G, 14th Wis; P. Nelson, G, 14th Wis; R. Risco, G, 14th Wis; T. Lerman, B, 8th Wis; R. Abey, B, 15th Ill.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1863.

Messrs. Jos. Burnett & Co., Boston:

GENTLEMEN: We have used your extracts for several years and regard them the best in the world.

Very truly yours,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & Co.

The above is the expression of all popular hotels and caterers. sep17-4t

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned not to cash a check for $140, drawn by Siller & Co., to the order of Wm. B. Akers, on Solomon Sturges' Sons, the same having been fraudulently obtained, and its payment at the bank stopped.

SILLER & Co.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Referring to the above, I wish to make a statement of facts. I bought, through my broker, Mr. John Shephard, of Mr. C. W. Andrews, Sept. 8th, 1863, 5,000 bushels of corn in good corn houses, deliverable at seller's option this month, at 54 cents. On Sept 16th, I ordered said broker to sell. He thought best to hold. On the 15th, I ordered him to sell at the best price he could get. He sold the contract or ticket to Siller & Co. at 57 cents. In the settlement, I offered Siller & Co. $10, to make the difference ($150) cash. They consented, and gave me their check, payable to my own order, for $140, which was cashed at Preston, Willard & Keen's. The check was drawn on Solomon Sturges' Sons. These are the facts, and this the way the check was "fraudulently obtained."

WM. B. AKERS.

☞ What the Hon. J. O. Nixon, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, says of Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La. (established in 1850), and now of this city, and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets.

Dr. JAMES.—Of all the medical practitioners who have chosen a special class of human ailments for their study, we know of no one who has been more uniformly successful, or who has become more justly celebrated, than Dr. James, whose apartments are at No. [illegible], Custom House street. [illegible] —*New Orleans Crescent, March 8, 1863.*

Dr. James, specialist in the treatment of diseases of the blood and skin, cures them without resorting to mercury, iodide potassia, or arsenic, or any poisonous drugs; and with scrupulous care, as practiced in his New Orleans practice for fifty years, and which gained him the world-wide reputation.

Dr. James cures nervous and general debility, and organic weakness, brought on by excess, too close application to business, or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, general prostration, etc., with all the deplorable train of symptoms treated and radically cured, by an *infallible method*, saving both time and expense.

Dr. James's office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street. Office open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m., Sundays excepted, when open in forenoon. Consultations confidential.

☞ Burnett's Florimel is an exquisite handkerchief perfume. Whatever Dr. Burnett makes is the best of its kind. His famous Cocoaine, for the hair, and Flavoring Extracts sustain that reputation. For sale by druggists, grocers, and country dealers. sep17-4t

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa. aul5-3m

GO TO THE BEST—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. aug 10 4w

PERSONAL.—Gen. James H. Lane, U. S. Senator from Kansas, is at the Tremont House. He is *en route* for Washington, whither he goes to bring about measures calculated to prevent such deeds as were lately perpetrated at Lawrence and on the border.

—Hon. E. B. Washburne is at the Sherman House, also *en route* for Washington.

—Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, and Brig. Gen. Salomon, his brother, who recently distinguished himself at Helena, are at the Sherman.

—Brig. Gen. J. D. Webster, of Gen. Grant's Army, is in the city, spending a few days with his family. Gen. Webster is one of the most meritorious officers in the service. Modest, unassuming and painstaking, whatever he undertakes is always well done. For nearly a year he has had entire charge of the military railroads in General Grant's Department, and it is not too much to say that never, even in times of peace, have they been more excellently managed.

—Signor A. J. Letamendi and family, and Signor Rodrigo Ponce de Leon and lady, from Havana, Cuba, are at the Sherman House.

MARINE DISASTER—CHANNEL EXCAVATION.—A sudden squall swept across the Lake on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, striking a large bark just as she was rounding the bar and for a while he was uncomfortably close to breakwater.

The dredges and barges of Messrs. Fox & Howard, engaged in dredging out the North Channel, were made the recipients of the combined favors of Boreas and Neptune. The squall came down so suddenly that before the dredges could be secured by the tug in attendance, one of them was sunk and another badly damaged. Three other dredges and a large number of scows were for a time in great jeopardy. The tugs Constitution, Little Giant and Fannie Stafford, came to the rescue, and rendered efficient services, and but for their aid much property would have been lost. Notwithstanding the very bad weather, the contractors have already achieved splendid results. The actual measurement of sand and earth to be excavated, it will be remembered, was 45,000 cubic yards, though from the falling in of the sand it was estimated that at least 60,000 cubic yards would have to be removed. Of that amount 30,000 yards have been excavated, and there is already a channel of 100 feet in width, which will admit vessels drawing not over thirteen feet of water. Two weeks of continued good weather would be sufficient to see the completion of the dredging.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Hackett will present for his benefit this evening Macklin's great comedy of "The Man of the World, or a hint to Politicians," written over one hundred years ago, yet containing sentiments wonderfully applicable to the present day. Mr. Hackett will also appear as Mons. Mallet in a sketch written by himself, while the entertainment of the evening will conclude with a comic pantomime, in which Jennie Hight and Amy Stone will appear to advantage. This is a bill of attraction which will certainly fill the theatre. At the Matinee to-morrow we are to have the burlesque of Mazeppa and the comic pantomime. The Matinees at McVicker's have become quite fashionable, and a large audience of ladies and children attend them every Saturday afternoon. On Monday we are to have "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

TO MILLERS.—We call attention to the advertisement of "A Flouring Mill For Sale." It is situated in a thriving, prosperous farming community. The water power is steady and ample, and is not liable to be affected by freshets, being a part of the stream that connects Crystal Lake with Fox River. It has a good run of custom work, as McHenry county is a fine wheat-producing region. To those who would like such a property we have no doubt that it will prove a most desirable investment.

RECORDERS' COURT.—The following is the record in the Recorder's Court yesterday: Chancery—Burbank vs. Burbank—Proof heard, and decree ordered. Criminal Law—People vs. Gaylord—Jury called and discharged. People vs. Fuller and Aldridge—Larceny. Verdict, not guilty as to Fuller, and two years in the Penitentiary for Aldridge. People vs. Trager—Larceny. Jury trial. Verdict, not guilty. People vs. Michelsen and Vinestein—Riot. Plea of not guilty for each defendant.

ONE OF THE LOST ON THE TUG S. V. R. WATSON.—Thomas Hardcastle, of this city, residing on the corner of Curtis and West Lake streets, believes that the boy who was lost by the running down of the tug S. V. R. Watson, in Chicago harbor, on Monday evening, was his son, William Hardcastle. Mr. H. is anxious to find the two boys of the tug who were saved, in order to get from them all possible information in regard to his missing son.

THE REYNOLD'S LEWIS IMBROGLIO.—We learn that the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court have refused to indict Dr. Reynolds, and that he has been discharged from his recognizance. This makes three times that this charge of larceny as bailee has been examined; twice by the Grand Jury, and once by Justice De Wolf. The Grand Jury both before and after the Justice required bail refused to find a bill. The mistake was in holding to bail at all.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night, after dark, an old man named John Prosch, and another man named Chas. Fosman, both Germans, started for Summit. Driving along Blue Island avenue, near the city limits, they turned out of the road to allow a load of hay to pass, when the wagon "slewed" around into a deep ditch, throwing the men out and dragging both horses in upon them. Fosman dug his way out, and tried to extract Prosch, but in vain. He then went for help—the scoundrel who drove the load of hay [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1863.

Most of the bankers report an active demand for money with ample ability to meet it. The range of discounts as heretofore is 7@10 per cent, the lower by only one or two houses, for large parcels payable in New York.

New York exchange is working closer. The low rates have invited a heavy demand from our country banks and all who wish to place funds in New York. As yet customers are supplied at ½, but outsiders are charged 1-5@¼. The usual buying price is par, but some houses were glad to keep up a supply by paying a small fraction above.

The rates for gold in New York are reported by private dispatches as follows: [illegible]. The range here was [illegible].

Silver 120@125. Treasury notes are plenty. The selling price is nominal at ¾.

INTEREST ON THE 5-20 GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Jas. Boyd, banker, No. 36 Clark street, advertises to pay 30 per cent. premium for the coupons of the 5-20 bonds due Nov. 1; that is forty days before they are due. This is but another index to the desirableness of this favorite security.

AT MILWAUKEE.—The money market at Milwaukee presents nothing new. Currency is getting close while exchange continues at a decided discount, with a liberal business doing in short loans at 7 per cent.

AT CINCINNATI.—Government paper rules steady. Exchange firm with a good demand at par buying and ¼ prem. selling. There is a moderate demand for money with an easy market at [illegible] per cent.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—Money continues plenty at [illegible] per cent; call loans among first class parties generally ruling at 5.

AT ST. LOUIS.—The Democrat says: "We hear of a decided improvement in real property in this city, with a good many large transactions from day to day. A party who has been selling city property during the past week or so, informs us that he has obtained better prices than were paid last winter and spring, when the price of gold was at its highest." New York exchange is steady and firm at [illegible] per thousand premium for buyers and [illegible] per thousand to ¼ per cent. for small sums.

PHILADELPHIA BANK STATEMENT.—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks presents the following aggregates:

[illegible]

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.—The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city:

[illegible]

THE N. Y. NATIONAL BANK.—The subscription of [illegible] to the new N. Y. National Bank has been completed and the books are closed.

CURRENCY.—The N. Y. Tribune says: "Currency is scarce. Thompson Brothers are buying New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio State Bank and Indiana State Bank at ½ per cent. discount.

DEATH OF A BANK CASHIER.—Nathaniel Smith, Cashier of the Roger Williams Bank, Providence, R. I., from 1838 to 1863 died a few days since.

BANKS UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW.—The stockholders of the Springfield (Mass.) bank, at their adjourned meeting on the 5th inst., voted unanimously to surrender their charter and reorganize under the National Banking Law, the details of the change being left for the Directors to carry out.

—The first National Bank of Bath, (Me.) commenced operations at No. 2 Bank Block, on Sept. 1st. This Bank is the first of the kind in Maine. The officers chosen are as follows: Oliver Moses, President; Wm. D. Munsenden, Cashier; Directors—Oliver Moses, James D. Robinson, Wm. Rogers, Charles V. Minott, Henry W. Swanton.

—The capitalists of Greenfield are about establishing a bank at Oil City, under the National Banking Law.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Merchants' Bank, of Norwich, Ct., has declared a dividend of 4 ℔ cent., free of tax, payable Sept. 9th.

—The Grocers and Producers Bank, of Providence, has declared a dividend of [illegible] ℔ cent. (free of tax), payable Sept. 9th.

—A dividend of three per cent. (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable to the stockholders of the Atlas Bank, Providence, R. I., on or after the 8th instant.

—All persons who hold any bills of the Tiverton Bank (R. I.) must deposit the same with the receiver on or before the first day of December, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank.

BANK ITEMS.—Lyman A. Cook has been chosen President of the Woonsocket Falls Bank, (R. I.) in place of Dr. Ezekiel Forder, deceased.

—G. W. Burbank, Cashier of the Bank of Caledonia Vt., has tendered resignation to take effect January 1st, next.

—Mr. Josiah B. Scott, who has been Cashier of the Canal Bank, Portland, Me., ever since its establishment, died in that city on the 7th inst., at the age of 68.

—The President and Cashier of the Park Bank, in New York, have both left that institution and gone into the business of private banking.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Hartford Co., Ct., on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen directors: Geo. M. Bartholomew, D. F. Crosby, Geo. W. Moore, M. M. Merriman, C. B. Bowers, F. D. Stillman, S. W. Robbins, Caleb Wells, D. F. Seymour, G. G. Strong, E. B. Kellogg.

COUNTERFEITS.—The following is a list of new counterfeits and altered bank notes detected in circulation during the week ending Sept. 11, 1863:

3's "Government Bank."—Bills bearing this name are circulating in Montreal. There is no such bank—they are dated at Washington, District of Columbia, and are signed J. Winslow, and Harvey Batten, President. They are supposed to have originated in New York.

[illegible] Bank, Troy, New York—5s, very close imitation of genuine. Vig: two females standing, one holding wreath over a bust; right end, large 5, five dollar marks grouped around its cog-wheels between signatures. Most of the genuine bills in circulation are green tinted, and has a large 5 each side of the vignette. In the genuine there is a bale and cog-wheels between the signatures; in the counterfeit there are only cog-wheels and a roller.

Bank of New England, Goodspeed's Landing, Conn. 5s, spurious. Vig., steamboat under headway; portrait on each end; 5 panel on upper corners.

The genuine five dollar bills of the New England Bank, dated January 1, 1863, have the initials ABCo. over the figure 5 on the right hand side of the bill. The bills of prior date have no such letters upon them.

—The following table shows the earnings of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad for the week ending Sept. 15:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase, 1863	[illegible]	

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Earnings of the Galena & Chicago Union R. R. Company for the week ending Sept. 15, were:

	1863.	1862.		
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]	$17,157 07	Inc.
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.
Mails, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

New York Stock and Money Market—Sept. 17.

Stocks lower.

Ill. C. scrip	[illegible]	C. & R. I.	[illegible]
C. & P.	[illegible]	M. & P. du C.	[illegible]
C. & T.	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
A. & T. H.	[illegible]		

Money easy at 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange firm and moderate business doing at [illegible].

Gold without decided change, opening at [illegible], advancing to [illegible], declining to [illegible], and closing quiet at [illegible].

Government Stocks without decided change; U S 6s 1881, coupons, [illegible]; 7-30s, [illegible].

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U S 6s '81, coup [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The leading markets to-day were buoyant and active and prices again ruled higher.

There was an active inquiry for Flour by shippers and the market ruled very firm—with sales of 1,500 brls at [illegible] for White wheat extras; [illegible] for Red wheat extras; [illegible] for Winter supers; [illegible] for Spring extras; and [illegible] for Spring supers—the market closing firm with an upward tendency. The demand for favorite and well-established brands of choice White winter and Spring extras, is particularly brisk.

The Wheat Market still tends upwards, and we note to-day a further advance in prices of [illegible] per bushel—with sales of about 140,000 bushels, at $1.05 for No. 1 Red Indiana; [illegible] for No. 1 Red; [illegible] for Amber Iowa; [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; [illegible] for No. 2 Spring; and [illegible] for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm at [illegible] for No. 1 Spring.

Corn was very firm but less active, and we note sales of about 19,000 bushels, at [illegible] for River Corn afloat; [illegible] for No. 1 Corn in store; [illegible] for No. 2 Corn in store; and [illegible] for Rejected Corn in store—closing very firm at [illegible] for No. 1 in store.

Oats were quiet at [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2 in store. There seems to be no speculative and very little shipping demand for them.

Rye advanced 1c—with sales of No. 1 at [illegible], and No. 2 at 80c. The supply is light.

The Barley Market to-day advanced [illegible] per bushel with considerable activity, at [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2 in store.

Highwines were more firmly held, but the transactions were too light to establish an advance. Holders are asking 41c and buyers are offering 40½c.

There was a better inquiry for Timothy Seed to-day and the market was a shade higher—with sales at [illegible]. A small lot of good Flax was sold at $2.10.

Provisions are quiet. To-day, however, a lot of 250 brls Mess Pork, city-packed (a favorite brand) changed hands at $13.25, and 50 trcs country Lard at 9¾c.

Freights were a shade higher to day, but not very active—the engagements being light at 6c for Wheat, 5c for Barley, and 4c for Oats to Buffalo, and 11c for wheat to Ogdensburgh.

The market for Beef Cattle opened this morning with about 1,500 head at the various yards, and the entered sales for the day amount to 891 head,—prices ranging for medium shipping grades [illegible], and for inferior grades [illegible]. Good grades are in fair demand, but for all others the market is dull and inactive, excepting at very low figures. In Hogs the receipts for the day amount to 3,785 and the entered sales to 2,447. The market was scarcely so firm or active as yesterday; but considering the increased receipts, together with advices from New York and other Eastern markets, showing a reduction of sales, prices were well maintained, and ranged from [illegible].

The Board of Trade Inspectors.

By reference to our local columns it will be seen that the Board of Trade of this city have determined to sustain and defend its duly appointed Inspectors in the performance of their duties, and also to defend any individual members of the Board, who may be sued for not patronizing the Mayor's appointees.

The Hay Crop in the West.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the hay crop of the West, at only about half an average crop.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The weekly market opened this morning with about 1,500 head of Cattle in the various yards, the entry during the day amounting to [illegible] head, and consisting of medium and inferior grades. There were less than the usual number of buyers, and but little disposition was shown to make speculative purchases unless for good shipping grades. A tolerable number of sales were, however, made, amounting to 891 head, at prices ranging from [illegible].

We note the following sales:

Hankle sold O'Shea & Co. 16 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Greenbaum 15 Cows, averaging [illegible]
Greenbaum sold Ruble & Hyman 7 Steers, averaging [illegible]
O'Shea & Co. sold Ruble & Hyman 15 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible]
Adams sold Hopkins 37 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Morris & Co. 61 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Ware 9 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Madigan 15 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Crist 22 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
Morris sold Hopkins 18 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Ruble & Hyman 21 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
Varrell sold Greenbaum 35 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Gordon 36 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
Ruble & Hyman sold Gordon 15 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
Adams sold Kahn 15 Cows averaging [illegible]
Adams sold Greenbaum 16 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Mitchell & Co. 14 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] & Holloway sold Gordon 15 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
Tomlinson sold Ruble & Hyman 11 Steers, averaging [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] sold Ruble & Hyman 15 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Enwright 20 Cows, averaging [illegible]
Ruble & Hyman sold Mart [illegible] Cattle, averaging [illegible]
Ruble & Hyman sold Mitch [illegible] Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Kinde 15 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
Leker sold Enwright 24 Cows, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Hyman 11 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
[illegible] sold Hastings 26 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
Loomis & Co. sold Morris & Co. 19 Cattle, averaging [illegible]
Loomis sold Morris & Co. [illegible] Cattle, averaging [illegible]
Loomis & Co. sold Madison [illegible] Cows, averaging [illegible]

HOGS—The receipts at the various yards amount, according to the published returns, to 3,785, and the entered sales to 2,447. The rates of yesterday were scarcely maintained, and the [illegible]

[illegible] by advices from New York and other Eastern markets being of a less favorable character, and also from the receipts of the week being so much larger than those of last week. That there is a fair amount of confidence amongst dealers is very clearly shown by the prices which have been realized to-day; although the market was less firm than yesterday, yet the range of prices for Hogs of an average quality with the receipts of the past fortnight ranged from [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs, showing a decline during the week of not more than [illegible].

We note the following sales:

Hogs.	Av. lbs.	Price.	Hogs.	Av. lbs.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Receipts very limited of fat Sheep, and the market less firm. Fat Sheep range from [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. Inferior qualities [illegible].

SALES TO-DAY.

Sheep.	Av. lbs.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending September 15.

[Abridged from the N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, [illegible].

The prices to-day are quoted as follows—

First quality [illegible] Ordinary [illegible]
Medium [illegible]

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at only [illegible].

The general average of the market at [illegible].

The most of the sales were from [illegible].

Prices per head and per pound of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week [illegible].

About 1,300 head less than last week, and 2,000 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday's market last year was 4,000 head, while the number to-day being 4,500, shows 500 head more than the average, and 90 head less than last [illegible].

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

Illinois	[illegible]	Michigan	121
Ohio	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	Indiana	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]		

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Sept. 15.—The market virtually closed yesterday. Not that all the cattle were sold, but because there were no buyers. Upon footing up, we find a total supply of 7,259 [illegible] for the week, which is the largest supply ever reported. No wonder buyers staid out, and no wonder drovers [illegible]. The Jews, who have been out of the market since last Friday, are expected here to-morrow, and brokers are holding several lots [illegible]. [illegible] at the sale of [illegible] [illegible] the views of buyers.

SALES OF ILLINOIS BEEVES.

Teed & Wheeler, 122 of Erwin's 6¼ cwt. Ill. steers sell slow at 9@10c ℔ lb. A lot of the best picked at 10c [illegible].

S. G. Woodruff & Co., 300 of Illinois, Ohio and New York stock, sold on their own account, the state stock at [illegible], and the Illinois drove bought of Wolf & Hyman at [illegible], and the Ohio lot, average 8 cwt, at [illegible]. [illegible] bought of Theodore Allen of Morgan County, and sold for [illegible] Briggs for Donovan at over $125, buyer sags are full [illegible] for Quick & Macker.

Simon Ulery 125 of Alexander's Illinois steers, estimated [illegible], and sell at [illegible].

Wm. H. Harris has 90 of Burchard's Illinois steers, average strong 7¾ cwt, and sell at [illegible] ℔ lb, quality good.

Tenbrook & Glover bought 50 Illinois steers of Sam Westheimer, average 8 cwt, and sell at [illegible].

Jos. A. Williams 151 of Mr. William's fair Illinois steers, average 6¾ cwt, and sell slow at [illegible]. [illegible] for an unknown owner, average [illegible] cwt, and sell at [illegible].

Vail & Preston 31 Illinois steers, on their own account, sell to average [illegible] on 7½ cwt.

Thomas Gilbert 50 Illinois steers, bought at Albany of James Farthing; 37 of them very good, average [illegible] cwt, and sell at [illegible].

T. C. Eastman & Brother, 40 of Israel Dalby's very good Illinois steers, average [illegible] cwt, and sell at [illegible]. [illegible]

Geff and McIntyre, 33 Illinois steers, bought of Johnson at Albany. Common stock rather coarse, average strong [illegible] cwt, and sell at [illegible].

Pickering, Dudley & Colvert, 63 Illinois steers, on [illegible].

Gillett & Toffey, on their own account, 64 Illinois steers, for Cruttar & Coffin, [illegible].

Mead & Bloomer, 40 of Burchard's Illinois steers, av. [illegible] cwt, good quality, sold at [illegible].

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 12,130. Quotations [illegible] cwt live weight, for corn-fed Hogs, and [illegible] for distillery-fed. The market was rather dull and the supply quite equal to the demand. [illegible]

George W. Dunran gives the following as the prices of Hogs this week:

[illegible]

Reports Respecting the Crops.

[Washington Dispatch N. Y. Herald, Sept. 16.]

The reports in regard to the condition of the crops for the month of August, received by the bureau of Agriculture, show that the damage from the early frost which occurred late in the month, was not so general as was at first apprehended. The damage to the corn crop in some of the States was considerable, but will not average more than one-tenth of the general crop. The damage to the buckwheat crop is much less than was anticipated and will not, from present appearance, materially affect the production of this article. [illegible] The condition of the sugar cane in Louisiana, is rapidly and wisely extending. The tobacco crop has also been somewhat injured by the early frosts in certain districts.

The tabular monthly statement of the condition of the crops for the month of August, is in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for distribution in two or three days.

Boston Dry Goods Market.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

[illegible]

Flour and Grain Markets by Mail.

PHILADELPHIA—Sept. 16.—Holders of Flour are free sellers, and the market is steady, but at previous quotations, with sales of [illegible]. [illegible]

BOSTON FLOUR MARKET—Sept. 14.—There is an improved demand for Flour, without, however, any material variation in prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Flour was buoyant, but the [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—Received, [illegible] bu. wheat, 1,950 bu corn, [illegible] bu oats. [illegible]

TOLEDO BARLEY MARKET, Sept. 16.—Barley unchanged. [illegible]

ALBANY BARLEY MARKET, Sept. 16.—Barley is not in large supply [illegible]

TOLEDO, Sept. 16.—Received, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu oats. [illegible]

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—There was a good attendance [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—Received, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible]

Whisky.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Whisky there is very little doing, and the market is quiet at [illegible].

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—[illegible] Whisky was steady and brisk at [illegible] per gallon, with sales of [illegible].

Groceries.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—There was an active market for [illegible]. [illegible]

BALTIMORE GROCERY MARKET, Sept. 16.—The inquiry for [illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—SUGARS—Raw sugars are active, but holders have advanced their quotations. [illegible] COFFEE is quiet but steady; we have only to note a sale of 250 bags Augustura on private terms.

Seeds.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—There is a good demand for clover and timothy seed, and 400 bu of the latter sold at [illegible]. Prime new seed is scarce and held higher. Flaxseed sells at [illegible].

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Grass seeds are in moderate demand and held firmly in consequence of the light stock. Clover we quote at [illegible]; timothy at [illegible]. Flaxseed is nominal at [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Sale of 150 sks timothy at [illegible] ℔ bu, including sacks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The market for clover seed is firmer, with sales of old and new at [illegible]. Timothy seed is in fair demand at [illegible]. [illegible]

CINCINNATI—Sept. 16.—There has been some inquiry for Clover from the Eastern cities and sales of old were made at [illegible]. [illegible]

Government Contract for Beans at St. Louis.

[From the Mo. Democrat, 16th.]

Col. T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary of this Department, awarded the contract for supplying the army at St. Louis with beans, during the months of September, October and November to David Howe, at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs, to be delivered at St. Louis, and the Government furnishing them to their destination. No lot of cattle to be less than 25 head, [illegible], and they were to weigh less than 1,500 lbs, or not over three years old.

The other bids were [illegible] delivered at New Orleans, and [illegible] at St. Louis.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Were a shade higher but less active. The engagements were: To BUFFALO—Prop Queen of the West, with barley, at 5c; bark Cambria, with oats, at 4c; schr [illegible], with wheat, at 6c. To OGDENSBURGH—Schr Amelia, with wheat, at 11c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,973 brls; shipped, 1,450 brls. Market active and firm. Sales were: [illegible]

[illegible]

BRAN—In good demand and firm at [illegible].

WHEAT—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market active and 1c higher. Sales were: [illegible]

CORN—Received, 22,647 bu; shipped, 125,856 bu. Market firm. Sales were: [illegible]

OATS—Received, 24,816 bu; shipped, 47,875 bu. Market very quiet. Sales were: [illegible]

RYE—Received, 2,448 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales were: [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, 15,180 bu; shipped, 24,899 bu. Market active and advanced [illegible]. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Quiet and nominal at [illegible].

BEANS—[illegible] bushels fair at [illegible]; 15 bushels good white at [illegible].

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and nominal at [illegible] ℔ ton. Very little arriving.

BUTTER—In good demand for shipment and market firm. We quote: [illegible]

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs—In good demand [illegible]. Turkeys [illegible]. Chickens [illegible].

COFFEES—Dull demand, and prices very firm. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—Market still very firm, and receipts light. Prices rule firm with an upward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

FISH—Lake fish are in good demand, and owing to the small stocks on hand prices are very firm, with [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

FRUITS—Green Apples in plentiful [illegible]. [illegible] Peaches [illegible]. Grapes—The demand is increasing, and receipts heavier with a reduction of 1@2c. Cranberries [illegible]. [illegible]

HIDES—Active demand, and prices rule firm, with an upward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Market firmer but less active. Holders asking 41c, buyers offering 40½c. Sales—[illegible].

LEATHER—This market is at present very active, owing to the scarcity of stock, especially Upper, prices rule very firm. We note an advance on Harness, Upper and Domestic Calf from [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

LUMBER—Owing to the light arrivals of cargoes [illegible]. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—Carbon and Linseed Oils still scarce. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

TALLOW—Active demand and prices rule very firm. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—Moderate demand and receipts small. Prices firm. We quote: [illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

New York Markets—Sept. 17.

COTTON—Quiet and firm at [illegible].

FLOUR—More active and 5c higher. Sales at [illegible] for extra state, [illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio, and [illegible] for trade brands—closing firm.

WHISKY—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm at [illegible] for new mess. [illegible] Lard is a shade firmer but less active at [illegible].

CHEESE—Steady at [illegible] for common to prime.

Boston Hide Market—Sept. 14.

With an improved demand from the tanneries, and light receipts, prices are steadily tending upwards. Sales of [illegible]

St. Louis Hay Market—Sept. 16.

Quite firm, with sales of [illegible] bales at [illegible] ℔ 100, [illegible]

Cincinnati Hay Market—Sept. 16.

Prices advanced materially yesterday, and loose was taken quickly on arrival at [illegible], and tight pressed at [illegible] per ton.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 17.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Tonawanda, [illegible], Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, [illegible], Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Robbins, St Joseph, 5,000 pkgs peaches.
Prop Pioneer, Dickson, Sarnia, sundries.
Schr Blue Bell, Fischer, Manitowoc, [illegible] m shingles.
Schr [illegible], Peterson, Sheboygan, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Rose Levitt, South Haven, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] m staves.
Schr Sutherland, Thompson, St Joseph, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Ames, Kalamazoo, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Carrie Woodford, Upham, Kalamazoo, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Fishawk, McMillan, South Haven, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr H Grover, Long, Pier Cove, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr H Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr E B Hubbard, Thompson, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Scow Telegraph, Newton, Kalamazoo, [illegible] m lumber.
Scow Hirondelle, Thompson, Kalamazoo, [illegible] m lumber.
Scow Rowena King, St Joseph, [illegible] railroad ties.
Sloop [illegible], Carr, St Joseph, [illegible] brls apples, [illegible] pkgs peaches.
Sloop Scandinavian, Holm, St Joseph, [illegible] pkgs peaches.

CLEARED..........Sept. 17.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] brls flour.
Prop Avon, Carmichael, Kingston, 12,500 bu wheat, [illegible] brls flour.
Prop Iowa, Howard, Buffalo, 17,500 bu barley, [illegible] brls flour.
Bark Twilight, Vance, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Bark [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Bark City of Chicago, Lyon, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Brig [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Brig [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr A J Rich, Crawford, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr S B Hudson, Harvey, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Storm, [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Flower, McCormick, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Schr [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Schr Correspondent, Jeffery, Buffalo, [illegible] bu rye.
Schr Gallatin, Perry, Oswego, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Thos Kingsford, Tomlinson, Oswego, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr B F Davy, Hunt, Colborne.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 17, 1863.

CLEARED.

Monitor, LaSalle, 15,173 lbs machinery, 36,386 lbs bone coal.
S A Douglas, LaSalle.
M L Adams No 3, Bird's Bridge, 7 m lumber.
Ottawa, Ottawa.
Constitution, Lockport, 30 m shingles, 15 m siding.
Enterprise, [illegible].
Terror, LaSalle.
Resolute, Athens.
Investigator, Athens.
Walter Smith, Athens.
H G Loomis, Athens.

ARRIVED.

Ocean, LaSalle, 132 tons coal.
Monor, Mineola Landing, 5,300 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sept. 17, 1863.

UP—Prop Fountain; barks Dobbins, Newman; schrs Logan, Squall, Hart, Hunter, McInnes, Gassie Cook and Arctic.

DOWN—Prop Empire State; barks Sherman and Massilon; schrs Denmark, Disabled, Mazeppa.

MARRIED.

In this city, Sept. 17th, 1863, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., LEWIS HUNT, of Janesville, Wis., and MARY A. MATHER, daughter of H. H. F. Mather, of this city.

☞ Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

In this city, at the Indiana Street M. E. Church, September 17th, by Rev. L. H. Bugbee, Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] Island, and Miss LURA J. CANTINE, of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday, Sept. 17th, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. H. Green, 115 Wabash avenue, Miss M. PHILLIPS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged [illegible] years.

In this city on Wednesday morning Sept. 16th, at the residence of his step-father Dr. Hadley, 27 Adams st., GEORGE SIMPSON, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

Funeral from Dr. Hadley's residence, on Friday the 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Special train for Rosehill [illegible]. Friends of the family, who are respectfully invited.

In the Town of Hyde Park, on the 15th inst., Mrs. ANNA, wife of Levi Blackwell, aged 40 years.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & N. Y. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICH. CENT. CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express via Adrian	[illegible]	[illegible]
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CIN. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION. Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock and Way	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Saloon and Fixtures [illegible] Randolph street. For terms inquire on the premises. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm. An excellent Farm of [illegible] acres in Maine Township, Cook County, Illinois, one mile from the Desplaines station [illegible]. [illegible] Also—A number of other Farms in Illinois and Wisconsin. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a steam Saw, Grist and Shingle Mill, all in good running order, [illegible]. [illegible] P. O. Box 170. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease of a fine dwelling house. Rent $250 a year, and from two to eight hundred dollars worth of Furniture, Carpets, etc. Apply to R. HAYDEN, office of the American Express Company.

FOR SALE—A Horse for sale cheap; a Dark Bay Horse, young and perfectly kind and gentle in harness, will be sold low, at 117 North Clark street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Wabash avenue, house two story, water and gas, lot 25x150; price, $7,000, on long time. Also, cottage on Michigan, Lot on Third avenue; price [illegible]. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot 127 [illegible] Place; house two story, nine rooms, [illegible]. [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence and other property—Lots in Duncan's, Ogden's and [illegible] Additions. [illegible] Also—Property located on the South Branch, near the Pittsburgh Railroad Bridge, by F. GEDDES, No. 4, over 12 Wells street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Packing House, with Smoke House attached, together with [illegible]. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Slaughter House, with steam engine and boiler, tubs and vats and two large tanks all newly set up. [illegible] PLANKMAN, Fort Wayne Cattle Yards. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Engine, 8 inch bore and 12 inch stroke—[illegible]

FOR SALE—The cheapest Farm in Illinois—80 acres (60 under plow) in Livingston county. [illegible] Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, [illegible]

STRAYED—A red mare, of middling size, 4 years old, strayed from the [illegible]. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—By a [illegible] board and lodging in a first class house or private family. [illegible] "CONRAD," at this office.

WANTED—Board. Board with unfurnished rooms wanted [illegible]. [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED.—$50 will be paid to any party who will assist a gentleman to a good situation [illegible]. Address [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—A man and wife without children, [illegible]. Apply at [illegible] Box [illegible].

WANTED—A respectable Partner in a good money-making business. One having [illegible]. LEAVITT & WRIGHT, [illegible] Clark street, [illegible] Sherman House.

WANTED—To hire by the week an experienced Canvasser, to work in the city. Good reference required. Apply to [illegible] FORT, 29 South Clark street. [illegible]

WANTED—One thousand Agents to sell an Engraving which sells readily for TWENTY-FIVE dollars. [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—A Store Room, or part of one on South Water or Lake street. [illegible] Also a second-hand [illegible]. Post Office Drawer 6261.

WANTED—Business by a man willing to furnish [illegible]. Address Box 3484, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To rent a good House in a good locality, not over [illegible] from the Court House. [illegible] or call at 150 Lake street.

WANTED—By a lady who can give unquestionable references as to her character, [illegible] a situation as housekeeper in a [illegible]. Chicago. Address "CATHOLIC," Post Office.

WANTED—Immediately. Men who wish to engage in a legitimate business [illegible]. [illegible] HOWARD.

WANTED.—I wish to purchase a good second-hand [illegible] for cash. Address "L." Box 4466.

WANTED—An experienced Dry Goods salesman. Apply in person to [illegible] JONES, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—Agents. $15 a day net profit! Canvassers wanted for a splendid new Photograph Album. [illegible] Address C. M. DUNN & CO., [illegible] street, Chicago.

WANTED—A young gentleman of respectability, and of [illegible], who has become weary of [illegible]. [illegible] JNO. A. STAFFORD, Drawer No. 6261. [illegible]

WANTED—Board, by a Family, in a private family, [illegible] on the West Side. Address P. O. Box 218.

WANTED—Board and rooms, by a gentleman. Board [illegible]. Address "PORTLAND," Drawer 6664.

WANTED—Rooms and board for gentleman, wife, and servant, on the [illegible] side, north of Ohio street. Private family [illegible]. Address P. O. Box 4681.

WANTED—Agents, to sell good selling articles: Lloyd's New [illegible]. [illegible] LANDON, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A youth at the desk, and to do office work. Address [illegible] hand, to CHARLES RIGGS, 111 Lake st.

WANTED—To rent, a small furnished cottage. Must not be more than [illegible] from the Court House. [illegible] "A W G," care box 6211, Chicago.

WANTED—Who wants an active energetic Clerk? [illegible]. Address "CLERK W." at this office.

WANTED.—An experienced [illegible] Newspaper in Central or Northern Illinois. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. [illegible]

WANTED.—A respectable young German man, who has recently arrived from New Orleans, wishes a situation as clerk or book keeper [illegible]. Address "[illegible]" this office.

WANTED—By two young men situations in Retail Establishment [illegible]. AUG. WILKES, [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a farm, furnished or unfurnished [illegible]. P. Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—An American or German girl to do general housework in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Canvasser [illegible]. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—A perfect file of the Chicago Daily Tribune from July [illegible]. [illegible]

WANTED—A Lady's Saddle Horse, sound, kind and gentle [illegible]. [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—One Thousand [illegible] for cash, for the [illegible]. [illegible]

WANTED—Board, with [illegible] furnished or unfurnished [illegible]. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Lithographic Printer. Address E. P. STUDLEY, [illegible] Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A good [illegible] scales. [illegible]

WANTED—A few more agents to sell the "Illustrated Family [illegible]." [illegible] POST, Post Office Box 4123. [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner in a good and lucrative business. [illegible] capital required. Apply at 101 West Randolph street.

WANTED—Mules. I want to purchase immediately [illegible] from three to nine years old, and will pay the highest [illegible]. [illegible]

WANTED—500 more Agents. $75 per month guaranteed. [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machines.) Every Farmer [illegible]. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A large front room, with bedroom attached [illegible], with board, at [illegible].

To Rent.

TO RENT—House and Furniture, No. 7 Park Row. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A two story and basement brick [illegible]. AYRES & THOMAS, Real Estate Agents, [illegible] of Madison and Dearborn sts.

TO RENT—The brick Packing House on Washtenaw [illegible]. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two front rooms, [illegible] South Clark street. [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Tuesday morning, a band bracelet. [illegible] 12 Lake street.

Found.

FOUND—Taken up on an old [illegible] Ontario street, in the [illegible]. [illegible]

FOUND—A gold ring [illegible]. [illegible]

TAKEN UP—By the [illegible] West Division. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1.00
[illegible]	1.00
[illegible]	1.00
[illegible]	14.00
[illegible], and 1 to getter up of club	30.00

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from the foregoing rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

For the first time in the history of this rebellion, the war is carried into Georgia, and a great battle is impending on the soil of that State. Our map in another column will give an accurate idea of the relative positions. Rosecrans' army has been slowly and solidly progressing southward for months past. At last Chattanooga is taken, and simultaneously Burnside leads a powerful force into the upper section of East Tennessee, occupying Knoxville. This cuts hopelessly asunder one great rebel railroad artery. Our troops still press on, and still more important communications are threatened. The rebels will find their Confederacy cut in two, unless they bestir themselves to save their communications and lines of transportation.

From present appearances the plains of Upper Georgia promise speedily to be the battle-field upon which, if it goes against them, the fate of the rebels hangs. Spurred into desperation by the imminence of their danger, they are pouring in every available soldier to reinforce their army before Rosecrans, are even despatching troops from Charleston, and whole divisions from Virginia, and all that can be spared from every quarter in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. One dispatch estimates the rebel force already collected at 70,000, but this must be the wildest guesswork. It will doubtless be made one of the most formidable armies the rebels have yet opposed to us in the field. For this, Rosecrans is prepared, and, as we believe, for the fullest demands of the hour.

THE NEWS.

The news interest all centres in the situation in Northern Georgia. There is nothing of especial interest from other fields. Our foreign relations are fully discussed, and a dispatch elsewhere given, from which it would appear that Maximilian has too high a regard for himself to think of venturing upon the ricketty seat Napoleon has set up in the Halls of the Montezumas.

The accurate official statement is now made from the War Department of the credit due [illegible] for her volunteers in excess of all [illegible] hitherto. It is as follows:

Excess over all previous calls	41,851
Quota under the present draft	36,700
Total of excess against the next call	5,159

A bright record for Illinois, and one her sons will feel proud of years after peace has returned to our land. Such things live in history.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S ORDER.

An evening paper which has a trick of going spasmodic in the wrong place characterizes Gen. Schofield's order, elsewhere given, as "timely," and declares in staring capitals that he has "*hit the nail on the head*." We rather think he has, and in such a manner as to drive it some length into his own coffin. It is timely indeed, as showing the President, just when he is considering the question of removing Schofield, the malignity of the man. When it is desirable to prove a dog is mad, it is customary to show him water. Schofield to be at the mouth over the friends of the Government who do not deem that niggerhunting, even aided by Schofield, is the best panacea for the ills of the hour. The order itself is a piece of military despotism, which we can only best compare to some of Hindman's silly fulminations in Arkansas, what time that functionary was doing the rebel cause in that quarter all the harm he could do, by supporting it.

The simple facts in Schofield's case are these: Loyal men in his Department have lost confidence in him. None but the small Claybank faction adhere to him, and these bear about the same relation to the loyal men of Missouri, in numbers and influence, that the Breckinridge clique in Illinois bore to the Douglas party. Led by Ike Cook, and fed by Old Buck, this was their only claim to be considered as having existence. It was the mistake of Mr. Lincoln that he recognized the Missouri Claybanks as a party at all. His recognition lends them their only hold on life in that State. Backed only by these men, Schofield sees himself an object of distrust among the overwhelming majority of loyal men; and his order is an appeal to arbitrary force to stay and reverse the verdict of Unionism against him. It is absurd on its face, and yet is worthy of a general under whose shelter such men as Quantrel carry out their schemes. Schofield is the last surviving relic of the McClellan, Buell and Fitz John Porter stripe. He forgets to be warned by their fate, and that he is about two years too late with his policy of cursings and bitterness for the enemies of Slavery, and only soft words and softer schemes for the rebels. As their sole survivor, we might urge that he still be preserved as a solitary remaining example of the men who long blighted this war, but that too great interests are involved. Schofield's order will prove a more powerful argument against him at Washington than aught Jim Lane and his fellow committee men can urge. It shows the beetle-headed malignity of the man, and reveals against whom his worst opposition is made. The end of the Schofield rule is near, and we trust Ben. Butler is soon to appear upon the scene. For that, loyal men and loyal presses in that department are praying, and Schofield's fool-ish order will, in no whit, nor for an instant, stop their prayers.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Tokens in the Old North State.

NEWBERN, Sept. 14.—The death of Capt. Wm. J. Hotchkiss, of the gunboat Gen. Putnam, who was killed in a recent action with the enemy, has caused universal grief in the department.

The rebel privateers are running the blockade into Wilmington to a fearful extent. It is estimated that they are carrying in rebel supplies to the amount of a million dollars a [illegible].

Peace meetings are being held in nearly every town in North Carolina.

The course of Hon. W. W. Holden of the Raleigh *Standard* meets with general approval and support from the people. His name is being hoisted as the next candidate for the Governorship of North Carolina.

The next Congressional election in this State will take place in November next, having been changed from August.

The conservative peace party is making its calculations with a view to sending its representatives to the Federal Congress in case the army of Gen. Lee should be driven out of Virginia.

[illegible] from the Storm in Pennsylvania.

READING, Pa., Sept. 16.—It has rained hard [illegible] day. The rivers are rising rapidly, [illegible]. The [illegible] division of the Canal is badly damaged [illegible], and it will take at least a week to [illegible].

At [illegible] Creek, the trussel bridge of [illegible], and the new county bridge above [illegible] have been washed away. [illegible] No damage to the railroad is reported as yet.

VOL [illegible]

FROM [illegible]

The [illegible]

A GR[illegible]

The La[illegible] Ex[illegible]

THE R[illegible]

Conflict[illegible]

[illegible]